The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.
Published every Friday morning the Columbian Building near the Court House, by
CHARLES B. BROCKWAY,
Editor and Proprietor.
TERMS.—Two dollars a year, payable in advance.
JOB PRINTING of all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch, reasonable rates.

The Columbian.

VOLUME III.....NO. 26. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869. COL. DEM.—VOL. XXXIII.....NO. 19.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or its equivalent in nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1.50; three insertions, $2.00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
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BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &C.

LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 3d door above American house. vl-n43

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

DYER BROS., druggists and apothecaries, Brower's block Main st. vl-n43

P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles and Jewelry &c. Main Street near West St. v3n15

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n41

E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American house. vl-n43

CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. vl-n43

SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church vl-n46

HENRY KLEIM, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. vl-n43

DAVID BITZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

R. B. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n46

S. M'KELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n43

T. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street. v2-n39

R. IKELER, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel." v3n1

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main Street below Market. vln46

MISS LIZZIE HARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. vl-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, Exchange block Main street. vl-n43

MISS PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n44

MISS M. H. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vln43

MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. vl-n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

MACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. vl-n43

DMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n43

EX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

EAGLE HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vl-n43

STROHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. vl-n43

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc. Main st., below Iron vl-n46

I. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc, Exchange block, Main street, vl-n43

KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

J. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., corner Main and Court House alley vl-n43

A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, Main st, below Market vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectionerie, Main st., near the railroad. vl-n43

MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Iron road. vl-n43

ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc. Exchange block, Main st., below Iron vl-n43

C. GIBTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main street below Market vl-n44

P. LUTZ dealer in choice dry goods, and notions. Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

J. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n43

CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Iron, south side, two doors above Brobst's tinsmaker shop. v-n18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISS CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker rooms on Main street. v3-n24

M. CHRISTMAN, saddle, trunk and harness maker, opposite Episcopal church Main st., vln46

W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., West of Market st. vl-n43

J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st, vl-n43

ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

W. SAMPLE & CO. Machinists, East Bloomsburg near railroad. Castings made at short notice -machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chemlin's alley, back of American house. vl-n43

J. BIBLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

B. PURSEL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. vl-n46

OSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy tanner, Bloomsburg. vl-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers & dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vl-n46

VITTAM, Marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms vl-n43

V. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and iron sts. vl-n43

PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

N. A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner, Main and Iron sts. vl-n43

UEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone orks, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n47

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Wm. Masteller cor. of Main and Pine st. v1n47

HARMAN BROTHERS, Tanners and manufacturers of leather, on Main st., below Goods' Hotel. v2-n47

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

JOHN FRYMIRE, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main st., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

H. H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vln49

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. vl2n11

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostebauder proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street. v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18.

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c, v2-n18.

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vl-n45

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n46

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n46

R. S. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n64,

J. J. LEISER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2-n27

A. H. IRVINE, Medical Store Main St. and Briarcreek Road.

ESPY DIRECTORY.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manfactory. Shop on Main street, opposite steam Mill. v2-n16

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2-n16

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. vl2n11

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. vl2n11

BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18.

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v -n18.

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Bark etc. Madison township Columbia county Pa. vl-n46

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

CHAS. G. BARKLEY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office in the Exchange Building, second story, over Widmyer & Jacoby's Confectionery, Second door above the Exchange Hotel.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 1, 1869.

M. M. L'VELLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. [sep3'67.

ROBERT F. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,
ATTORNEY AT LA
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. [Jan1'67.

W. M. REBER M. D.
Late of the U. S. Navy.
Successor to Drs. Harrison and Wells, has permanently located in Bloomsburg for the practice of Medicine and Surgery. Special attention paid to Surgery. Can always be found, unless professionally engaged at the Exchange Hotel or at his office over Miss. Webb's book store, late Republican Printing office.
Apr. 9,'69-3m

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.,
which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the country. Examine for yourselves.
Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,
FASHIONABLE
SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING
AND
SHAMPOOING SALOON,
Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

MACHINERY.

COLUMBIA IRON WORKS.

N. W. SAMPLE & CO.,

CORNER OF MAIN ST. AND I. & B. R. R.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

MACHINISTS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS

BLACKSMITHS AND BOILER-MAKERS.

MANUFACTURERS
OF
STEAM ENGINES & WATERWHEELS,
GENERAL MACHINE WORK AND
REPAIRS,
MILL GEARING,
SHAFTING,
PULLEYS,
HANGERS,
HEAD BLOCKS,
SAW MILL GEARING
Of all kinds,
CASTINGS FOR FURNACES AND
ROLLING MILLS.
ALSO CAR WHEELS AND AXLES
AND GENERAL MINING CASTINGS.
—o—
BRASS CASTINGS OF ALL KINDS,
CAR BOXES,
COMPOSITION CASTINGS,
AND BABBIT METAL
BELFIELD'S CELEBRATED
GLOBE VALVES.
STOP COCKS,
CHECK VALVES,
AIR COCKS,
OIL CUPS,
STEAM WHISTLES,
—o—
STEAM GUAGES, STEAM PIPE AND
FITTINGS CONSTANTLY
ON HAND.
BLACKSMITHING,
HEAVY OR LIGHT FORGINGS,
AGENTS FOR SHIVE'S GOVERNOR,
ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE SIMPLEST
AND BEST IN THE WORLD.
—:o:—
REAMERS, TAPS AND DIES,
MADE TO ORDER.
BOLTS AND NUTS OF ALL
SIZES.
ORDERS FOR
BRIDGE BOLTS AND IRONS,
SOLICITED AND ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY
FURNISHED.
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
OF THE LATEST IMPROVED PATTERNS.
THRESHING MACHINES,
A SPECIALTY.
BUCKEYE REAPERS REPAIRED,
AND ALL EXTRA PARTS FURNISHED.
MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS OF HORTON'S
PATENT HAY RAKE.
—:o:—
ALL ORDERS EXECUTED WITH
PROMPTNESS.
AND SATISFACTION GIVEN
OR MONEY REFUNDED.
May 7,'68tf

Original Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

A LOVE SONG.

I love that green lane where so oft I have met,
In the soft witching hour of the autumn's dim gloaming;
The maid of the west with her ringlets of jet,
When with hand clasped in hand, by the rill we went roaming;
When each tone of her voice made my fond heart rejolee,
And I ardently wished that I might be her choice;
On that guileless bosom my fevered head rest,
And clasp in my arms the fair Maid of the West.

Oh! sweet is the memory of moments of bliss,
And I ne'er shall forget that bright eve in November;
Each subsequent year still reverts me to this,
Which e'en the dear maid that I love will remember:
'Neath a star-lighted sky, I gazed deep in her eye,
And she answered my look with a smile and a sigh;
Bright, beautiful, good, kindest, dearest and best;
Oh! there's none can compare with the Maid of the West.

Say who can forget the first symptoms of love,
The blood rushing quick, and the heart fiercely beating;
Say, who has not felt beauty's power to move,
And the feelings tumultuous at young lovers meeting;
When with hand clasped in hand, in silence they stand,
More eloquent far than all speech can command;
The first kiss of love—when she sinks on his breast,
And he claims as his own the fair Maid of the West.

MORTIMER.

FAILURE.

BY JEAN INGELOW.

We are much bound to them that do succeed,
But, in a more pathetic sense, are bound
To such as fail. They all our loss expound;
They comfort us for work that will not speed,
And life—itself a failure. Ay, his deed,
Sweetest in story, who the dusk profound
Of Hades flooded with entrancing sound,
Music's own tears, was failure. Doth it read
Therefore the worse? Ah, no! So much to dare
He fronts the regnant Darkness on its throne—
So much to do; impetuous even there,
He pours out love's disconsolate sweet moan—
He wins; but few for that his deed recall—
Its power is in the look which costs him all.

Original Story.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

WHO WAS TO BLAME.

BY PEARL CLIFFORD.

Twenty-seven years old, was my heroine, and still unwedded. Dire fate had done its worst, methinks I hear some young girl say with scorn and contempt, for an old maid is ever an object of detestation and scorn to young and lovely girls. To such, who read my history of Lena's life, I would say, even your bright life may be wrapped in gloom; you smile and jest now, you coquet and shake your curls, but a worse fate may befal you, tho' not a more sorrowful one.

Lena Clare was not pretty at eighteen, though her well shaped head was crowned with rod brown braids that gleamed like ripened chestnuts in the sunlight; eyes not large and brilliant, but small and expressionless; blue her admiring friends called them—grey Lena herself was wont to say. But plain as Lena undoubtedly was, she was not too plain to possess "a lover," handsome as Apollo, tall and lithe of limb; with eyes black and brilliant, forehead broad and high, and hair as black as jet, and shining in rings of ebon, over a faultlessly chiseled head, with a moustache to match.

How Lena loved him! All the ardor of her nature that had slumbered through eighteen years of her joyous happy life, now awoke, and she revelled in her first love dream.

Deep and passionately as she loved Charles Carrol, he loved her as deeply and as intensely. He was her constant companion in walks and rides; would trime fragrant blossoms amid her brown luxuriant hair, and the next day would place the flower next his heart, saying "they were the sweeter because Lena had worn them."

How I would love to dwell on this episode in Lena's life, but,

"Into each life some rain must fall,"

And her fate, was the commonest lot of all and a few weeks before they were to be one in name, as well as one in soul, death stepped in and the manly form of Charles Carrol was lying cold and rigid in his coffin. No more would he press warm lingering kisses of love on her lips; never again would his glorious eyes beam tenderly, lovingly on her; her heart seemed broken as she gazed on his dead white face, and in her agony, she longed to snatch it from its satin lined casket, and press it to her heart. She could not say "Not my will, but thine, oh! Lord be done," her anguish must be softened ere she could utter these words from her heart.

Years passed away, and no one had ever taken the place of her dead Charles—many there were, who had tried to sound the depths of her cold proud nature, but she gave no answering smile, no tender word in return. Strangers, called her "cold and passionless," her intimate friends knew her as "a cure for the blues," "sunshine," and such other merry names, for she could laugh now with the merriest and her conversation was silly and trifling in the extreme, but she wore her mask well. Let no one say that Lena Clare ever permitted people to study her, she was far too proud and scornful to crave pity or sympathy, and so the world's verdict was, "Lena Clare never had a heart," and LenaClare never cavilled at the wise world, but said slowly and softly to herself.

"The heart is like the sky, a part of heaven,
But changes night and day too, like the sky.
Now over it clouds and thunder must be driven
And darkness and destruction as on high.
But when it hath been scorched and pierced and riven,
And like in storms expires in water drops, the eye,
Pours forth at last the heart's blood turned to tears,"

It seems to Lena oftimes, that this was the true state of her heart.

Time heals all wounds whether they be of the physical or spiritual kind, and there came a day that Lena Clare learned her heart beat as restlessly as it ever had.

A woman's love?—tis truly said "tis woman's whole existence."

Lena Clare met one who won the love she had thought buried in the grave with her dead.

One who had fought for his country, who had nobly done his duty and won distinction and promotion; one who had won the respect and love of all who enjoyed his intellectual converse.

In Lena's eyes Roy Haydyn was a hero of the most heroic kind; he was beautiful to her, he was manly, noble and true; and she loved him *fondly, passionately*. Was she to blame for giving her entire heart to him? Yes, because the gift was unasked, and yet he was not wholly guiltless; he made himself a hero to her, by his chivalric deeds. He led her to love him by his sweet words and never told her he belonged to another. After she had felt the deepest love for him, then she awoke to the cruel knowledge that his allegiance belonged to another, younger, fairer, ah, how much fairer, more lovely than herself. Did this galling truth crush her?

The world every day moves on as placidly as if no hearts suffered and Lena Clare is herself again as proud, as passionless and plain as when the clouds of earth fell upon the coffined form of her dead betrothed.

But if this history should meet the eyes of Roy Haydyn, beautiful, heroic Roy, let him be assured that Lena Clare is too noble to cause one pang to the heart of another, and she only wishes him success and happiness.

He mayhap will never think again of her, while she hourly prays for him and the one so dear to him.

I cannot close this history without asking this question, who is to blame for Lena's sorrowful future? Who will answer for the cloud on her heart?

A Literary Curiosity.

THE following address, with editorial comments,—a portion of the 'spiritual expose programme—was in type for last week's paper, but owing to the death of Mr. Evans, its author, was omitted. At the request of a number of persons who listened to its delivery, we publish it to-day. It is a very ingenious compilation of obsolete and seldom-used words, which upon careful definition, will be found to contain a smooth and readable lecture. As a curiosity in word-building, it is worthy of preservation, and will be read with interest by every student of the language:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Antecedaneous to the inchoation of the exhibition which it is our inhiation may afford you so much refection and oblectation, it seems to be the beneplaciture of my compurgators that I should imprimis, entertain you with an isogogical pauciloquy on the moliminous subject of pneumatology. Having no cognoscence whatever of lexicology, polympathy, or enigmatology, I shall scrupulously avoid all appearance of macrology, neologism, and teratology, lest I might weary your longanimity; and, hoping not to be regarded as super-polypragmatical, I shall with becoming pucidity, and without any precogitation, make an extra conatus to enublate your psycological endowments, by at least a semi-pellucid apodixis, if not an intervosseal indigatiod of that so-called *spiritual* ingannation which has recently occasioned your obstupefaction.

There may be in this coagmentation, asinegoes who would suggliate us as nullifidians, skip jacks, slang-whangres slubber-de-gullions, and mere sermocinators—as hopeless pyrhonists and pseudo-testificators, who, bisson to the great psycomachy, seek only to sphacelate the feelings of the true spiritual solifidian. Such aspersion apodictically diaphaous, as well as catachrestical, and could have been incubated only in a demonocracy. No, "with malice toward none, but with charity for all," we, as true neonomians, yet as mediocrists connussant of our myopy; and assuming that you will free your minds from all prosopolepsy, we shall with as little comprendinitation and as much compendiosity as possible, proceed to divulgate phenomena which are utterly inexplicable by any law of anthreposophy.

Unterrified and unquassated by the general cry of "Diabolism! Diabolism!" we invite your attention to the nervo-magnetic manifestations about to be given, and with the most perfect adiophory, we ask to be emissitiously advigilated, assured that after witnessing the phenomena you will be "unanimously" of the opinion that they are not the result of aretology, etiology, dactylology, pathognomy, physianthropy, opthalmoscopy, baculometry, rhabdomancy, longimetry, altimetry, hydrostatics, gymnastics, dynamics, hydrodynamics, or the centrifugal forces; but that they can be eclaircised only by the sempiternal principles of ecclometry, trochilics; and Wilsonian pneumatology.

The obfuscation is not designed to conceal any tergiversation, but is merely an essential incident to one of the many cryptic and mysterious "of spiritual control" which must be morigerated. If you preserve proper obmutescence and cutaxy, and debonnarily refrain from all transcursion, and cachination and stentorophonic mussitation, we thrasonically caticinate the extravasation of all nebulosity and proletarian misereance, and the ingress of the most thorough-stick plerophory of the apodictical principia of the neotoric phrontistery.

"There are many kinds of spirits"—spirits mundivigant, omnipercipient, multipotent, omeletical, belligerant, multiloquous, polymorphous, multiscious, pedaneous, pennanted, and quodlibertarian. But the time would fail me to give a pantography of the wonderful characteristics of these several species, and to eclaircise the anagogical manifestatians peculiar to their multitudinous noctivigations—such as lipothomy, metoposcopy, clairvoyance and physlognomics.

Therefore, through trepidotion of extravation, I will, without any anacephaleosis make a finatude to my exordial sermocination, there being no dubiosity that you will be better entertained autopically than auricularly.

What is the difference between Bloomsburg and Danville? Only ten miles.

Give The Boys a Trade.

The old custom of giving boys apprenticeships to trades has almost passed away in this country, remarks an exchange, much, we think, to the injury of boys and to the interests of the mechanical arts. The propriety of its revival is being discussed in several quarters, and the advantages of the old system are clearly set forth. So far as the boys are concerned the question is, whether they shall be trained to some honorable trade which will secure them a comfortable living or whether they shall be turned out upon the world to seek their fortunes as adventurers, rather than as persons who can produce something useful at a trade which they have mastered in its details. To a very large class of boys this is a vital question; their thrift, happiness, morals and usefulness to society depend upon its judicious settlement.

A cotemporary remarks that few boys in the United States now learn trades, and a majority of those who do, learn them only in an incomplete and superficial manner. Relatively to population, the number of native born skilled laborers grows less and less every year, the deficiency being supplied by importation from Europe. Meanwhile an increasing multitude of boys are crowding into professional, mercantile and financial pursuits. The walks of journalism and instruction are overcrowded. Law, medicine and divinity have at least four times as many engaged therein as are needed or can find remunerative employment. Banks, insurance offices, counting rooms and sales rooms could be supplied a dozen times over with all the help required without materially lessening the importunity for engagements.

Those employments which are thoughtlessly rated as lighter, are, by odds, more severe than those requiring the largest outlay of muscular strength. Nothing conduces more to bodily health and mental comfort than vigorous physical exercise, and nothing so wears upon the human frame, consigning it to premature decrepitude and decay, as to be shut up in a room and bowed over a desk, engaged in writing. In the long run the pen or pencil becomes heavier than the sledge hammer or crow bar.

Nor have artisans and mechanics the advantage only in the matter of health and contentment. On the average they are better paid than any other class of men in the country, though they are most of the time grumbling as if they were oppressed beyond endurance. Taken as a body, and on the average, artisans and mechanics are regularly in receipt of larger yearly incomes than clergymen, lawyers, doctors, editors, school teachers, accountants and salesmen. Their net incomes are greatly in excess of those enjoyed by farmers, especially if from the incomes of farmers be deducted an amount sufficient to cover interest on the capital invested. A few professional men acquire liberal competencies and enviable reputations; but the same is just as true of artisans and mechanics. The great prizes are about equally distributed between these two sorts of workers, while, as to average results, the professional class fall a long way behind.

It was a wise provision of some ancient nations that every boy should learn a trade, no matter, whether he followed it in after life or not. A trade was not optional, but compulsory. The Apostle Paul thus became a tent-maker, and admirably did his craft come to his help, even after he was elevated to the apostleship. It would be most wholesome for every State in this Union to provide by law that every boy in it should be apprenticed, in due form, and for from five to seven years, to some trade, profession or employment, whereby, upon arriving at manhood, he could in any contingency or stress make a decent living for himself or family. A return to the old system of long apprenticeships would have several beneficial effects. It would turn out workmen, proficient in their trades, which the present system does not. It would bridge over, in the best manner, the perilous period of early manhood, when character is in its formative condition. More substantial men would be turned out under this than by the shorter process.

A Pretty Situation.

One-third of the whole bonded debt of this country is held in Europe. It amounts to over $700,000,000. These bonds were purchased by European capitalists for an average of 57½ cents on the dollar in gold. On this $700,000,000 they draw six per cent in gold from the Treasury of the United States. So we see that these European bondholders annually take from our Treasury $42,000,000 in gold to pay their interest. This is more than it cost to pay the whole annual expenses of any administration from the time the government was formed down to the Mexican war. This $700,000,000 of bonds cost their holders only about $400,000,000 in gold. Now they want the government pledge that they shall have their full face in gold, which would add at least forty cents to every dollar of that debt, because our government has got to pay $1.30 for every gold dollar it obtains. The Radical leaders propose to pay these European bondholders in precisely this way. Their plan will increase this foreign debt to over $1,000,000,000, so that on the original investment of these foreign bondholder they are drawing about eleven per cent. interest in gold from our laboring people. The Radical leaders propose to pay them this eleven per cent. in gold just as long as they demand it, and in the end pay the principal, dollar for dollar of its face, in the same way.—*Portsmouth Times.*

We have sent to Europe to pay the interest on these bonds, and for other purposes, for which we used to send cotton, within the last three years, $221,280,731-000 in solid gold! and we must continue to repeat this process until we have a change of policy at Washington. The debtor is always the servant of the creditor; and we are more essentially the subjects of Great Britain now than before the war of the Revolution.—*Exchange.*

Remarkable Masonic Incident.

The first Masonic funeral that ever occurred in California took place in the year of 1849, and was performed over the body of a brother found drowned in the Bay of San Francisco. An account of the ceremonies states that on the body of the deceased was found a silver mark of a Mason, upon which were engraved the initials of his name. A little further investigation revealed to the beholders the most singular exhibition of Masonic emblems that were ever drawn by the ingenuity of man upon the human skin. There is nothing in the history of traditions of Free-masonry equal to it. Beautifully dotted on his left arm, in red and blue, which time could not efface, appeared all the emblems of the entire apprenticeship. There were the Holy Bible, the square and compass, the twenty-four inch guage, and the common gavel. There were also the Masonic pavement, representing the ground floor at King Solomon's Temple, the indented tessel which surrounds it, and the blazing star in the centre. On his right arm, artistically executed in the same indelible liquid, were the emblems pertaining to the fellow craft degree, viz: the square, the level, and the plumb. There were also the five columns representing the five orders of architecture—the tuscan, doric, ionic, corinthian, composite.

In removing the garments from his body the trowel presented itself, with all the other tools of operative Masonry. Over his heart was a pot of incense. On the other parts of his body were the bee-hive, the book of constitutions, guarded by the Tyler's sword; the sword pointing to a naked heart: the All-seeing eye, the anchor and ark, the hour glass, the scythe, the forty-seventh problem of Euclid; the sun, moon, stars, and comets; the three steps emblematical of youth, manhood, and age. Admirably executed was the weeping virgin, reclining on a broken column, upon which lay the book of constitutions. In her left hand she held the pot of incense, the Masonic emblem of a pure heart, in her uplifted hand a sprig of acacia, the emblem of the immortality of the soul.

Immediately beneath her stood winged Mime, with his scythe by his side, which cuts the brittle thread of life, and the hour-glass at his feet, which is ever reminding us that our lives are withering away. The withered and attenuated fingers of the Destroyer were placed amid the long and gracefully flowing ringlets of the disconsolate mourner. Thus were the striking emblems of mortality and immortality beautifully blended in one pictorial representation. It was such a spectacle as Masons never saw before, and, in all probability, such as the fraternity will never witness again. The brother's name was never known.

How They Lay in Groceries at Washington.

THEY manage things neatly at Washington. Suppose that the purchaser of supplies in one of the departments wants flour, sugar and such things in his private pantry, he does not necessarily buy and pay for them as common people do. No. He gives an order (say) for two dozen hair brushes, $24; and do. do. combs, $12—Total, $36. These are supposed to be for slicking up the heads of secretaries, commissioners chiefs of bureaus, etc., so that, after their arduous labors of the day, they may go forth into Pennsylvania Avenue with their ambrosial locks (or wigs) arranged in the most rakish and captivating style.

Oddly enough, the order goes to a grocer. The grocer not dealing largely in hair brushes and combs (perhaps being actually short of these articles), thinks it would be just as satisfactory to all concerned if he sent to the department one half dozen brushes, $6; and do. do. combs, $3. Total, 9; and ordered his porter to take to the private residence of the Government purchaser the following nutritious substances: One barrel flour $10; sugar, coffee, &c., $17. Total, $27. A person skilled in addition will perceive that these items figure up $36 (same as two dozen brushes and combs would have done). The Government purchaser, having ordered in writing brushes and combs, as aforesaid, finds it much easier and pleasanter to certify that the two dozen of each had been recived than to have the flour, sugar, &c., wagoned back to the grocer's, make corrections on the books, and incur no end of bother.

This plan of laying in groceries is capable of indefinite application. Bureaus, side-boards, sofas, wardrobes, carpets, droplights and gas-fixtures may all gradually swell the personal effects of the buyers, and be paid for as brushes combs and what not. For such men to retire at the end of three or four years' service with $70,000 to $80,000 would not be remarkable. It is only a question of buying enough hair brushes and combs.

Another curious problem that they work out very prettily at Washington is how to get horses and carriages at Government expense. Various solutions are offered; but the best is that invented by the commissioner of an important bureau. His department has official horses and a carriage. These he sends round to his own stable—where they cost to take care of (say) $70 a week. This money is paid out of the department funds. When a carriage is really wanted at the office, a hack is hired and *that* goes into "contingent expenses." Neat, isn't it? Well worth taking out a *patent* for.—*Journal of Commerce.*

A BUFFALO fisherman was recently astonished on examining some lines which he had set, to find all the hooks bare except about a dozen, which were firmly hooked into the bills of so many dead ducks. The ducks had evidently been robbing the fisherman's lines, and when caught by the hooks were held until drowned.

A negro woman in Chicago has sued a white man for "breach of promise." She only asks $50,000 damages.

WIT AND HUMOR.

A TEACHER of penmanship, in twelve lessons, taught a lawyer to read his own writing.

LITTLE DAISY'S mother was trying to explain to her the meaning of a smile. "Oh, yes, I know," said the child; "it is the whisper of a laugh."

A SCHOOL-MASTER asked a fair pupil, "Can you decline a kiss?" "Yes, sir," she replied, "but I hate to, plaguedly."

A BOY, 8 years old, in one of our public schools, having been told that a reptile "is an animal that creeps," on being asked to name one, promptly replied "a baby."

A TEACHER said to a little girl at school: "If a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good girl, you would forgive her, wouldn't you?" "Yes, ma'am," she replied, "if I couldn't catch her!"

"MY hearers." said an enthusiastic Texas orator, "truth is mighty and will prevail; truth beats eggs all hollow, and why? Because, truth crushed to the earth will rise again, but eggs won't."

TATKING of the education question, a traveller observed that as he was walking on one occasion under the arcade of the horticultural garden, looking at the works of art displayed there, he came upon two well-dressed ladies examining a statuette of Andromeda, labelled "executed in terra cotta." "Executed in Terra Cotta," says one; "where is that?" "I am sure I don't know," returned the other, "but I pity the poor girl wherever it was."

"YOUNG MAN, what's the price of this silk?" asked a deaf old lady.

"Seven dollars," was the reply.

"Seventeen dollars!" exclaimed she; "I'll give you thirteen."

"Seven dollars, ma'am, is the price of the silk," replied the honest shopman.

"Oh, seven dollars," replied the lady, sharply; "I'll give you five."

A LITTLE boy and girl had been cautioned never to take the nest egg when gathering the eggs; but one evening the girl reached the nest first, seized an egg and started for the house. Her disappointed brother followed, crying: "Mother, mother, Susy she's been and got the egg the old hen measures by."

WASN'T ACQUAINTED.—"Why is it," said one of our school-marms to a young scapegrace who had caused her much trouble by her bad conduct, "why is it you behaved so well when you first came to school, and are so disobedient now?" "Because," said young hopeful, looking up into the teacher's face, "I wasn't much acquainted then."

AN incompletely reconstructed Southerner moved to Vermont lately, and soon afterward his family was increased by the addition of a "native Vermonter." His oldest son, a boy of four years was at first delighted

The Columbian
—AND—
Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 25, 1869.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its contemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

G. A. R.

MEMBERS of the organization known as the "Grand Army of the Republic" have denied to us that it is political in its principles or tendencies. For the benefit of those Democratic and Conservative soldiers who have joined it under this impression we clip the following from an editorial in the *Tribune*:

"*These men combine for political purposes. They mean to control conventions and nominate men to office*—to perpetuate in our civil system the bitterness of war. We believe the soldier should receive abundant reward. When a soldier and a civilian apply for office, all things else being equal, we should prefer the soldier. But we dislike this making a *privileged class*, and especially we dislike this getting into a corner and having *passwords and grips*, and making an *exclusive class*." From this Grand Army of the Republic now parading through political conventions in the west, commanded by the captains of the caucus, the lobby and the bar room, we appeal to the Grand Army of the Republic which carried our banners over a hundred fields under the eye of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan. We denounce this new secret association as out of sympathy with the true republican party *and as inimical to the Constitution and the Union*. It will be a sad day for our party when the soldiers find no better work than to prowl over the battle fields of the past and dig up the bodies of the slain. The country wants peace, and rest, and harmony, and justice. These men want a distracted country *that office may be gained*. They would make America a Mexico; peace would be sent to sleep with Turks and infidels, and, instead of union, they would 'the woefullest division make that ever fell upon this cursed earth.'"

THE strike among the coal operators, for they are at the bottom of it, has already resulted in loss and stoppage to the iron manufacturers; and to the detriment of the public generally, in raising the price of coal to all the consumers.

It is likely to be beneficial however, in opening the eyes of many, to the beauties of the tariff system. People are beginning to inquire why they, and business generally, should suffer when certain interests, protected by tariffs, choose to depiete the market, and refuse to produce that, for which the laws have given them special license for production.

Let us have free coal, and a million consumers will not be obliged to await the whim of one producer, who refuses to produce.

SOMETHING WRONG.—Evidently all is not peace and harmony in the Republican camp. The following items from the Montour *American* shows that the "happy family" are not satisfied with the distribution of the loaves and fishes Brower is out and Knorr is in; hence these tears:

MOVING.—We understand that there is a strong effort now making in the Republican party, both in Columbia and Montour counties, to have Mr. Knorr removed from the assessorship of this District.

The assessor should be a *true* Republican and a *competent* man.

CURIOUS.—The Columbia County *Republican* speaks very favorably of our establishment, and calls on the people of Danville to give us the support that enterprise deserves. The editor of that paper evidently reads the *American*. He cannot speak from observation, as he and his particular friends, by some means, always get into the wrong camp when they visit this place.

IT is the tariff that has made strikes possible; because it has produced an unhealthy condition of the coal and iron trade, by inducing a very much larger investment of capital therein than can be profitably employed. The business is not fostered, it is puffed.

It is admitted that the business is overwrought, and the people must pay for this misdirected capital, in strikes, high prices and a general uneasiness in all business matters. Gold is the thermometer of trade, and a rise in Gold shows a disturbance in the business of the world. Tariffs foster that by diverting capital in one direction instead of letting it seek investment.

Grant, negroes and tariffs are the *ignes fatui* of this country and are alluring it to destruction.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—Judge Sharswood, in a case before him has decided the present Registry law unconstitutional. Undoubtedly an appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, when a full bench may reverse his decision. Agnew and Read are on record in favor of the law, and Williams who is a candidate for election in place of Strong resigned, will probably vote to sustain the law, because his election depends upon it.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.—The Republican State Convention met at Philadelphia on Wednesday last.

The nomination was made by the first ballot, which resulted as follows: Geary 122, Meade 4, Lawrence 6, Porter 1.

H. W. Williams was then unanimously nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court.

We now know whom we have to fight. *We* are satisfied with the nominations.

LAY REPRESENTATION.—The question of lay representation in the M. E. Church is being submitted to a vote. It is being carried by an overwhelming vote. Heretofore the ministers have had entire sway in the conferences, and their power was as absolute as a Catholic priest's. It is Democratic and proper that the members should be allowed a voice in what so nearly concerns them.

THE *State Guard*, a Republican paper published at Harrisburg has suspended. This looks ominous for the Radicals, especially as they are on the eve of an important campaign. There is not now a decent Republican paper published in Harrisburg.

THE *Morning Post*, of Philadelphia, declares that "one of the best features of Grant's administration is the numerous appointments of colored men, to offices in the South." Exactly so. Who dares dispute it?

HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Reading, is spoken of as a candidate for the democratic nomination for Supreme Judge.

The Columbia County Invasion.

XII

CONTINUED IMPRISONMENT.

Within a few days after the general arrests were made (Aug. 31st, 1864,) some of the prisoner's friends in Bloomsburg sent Col. Ent down to Fort Mifflin to confer with them and ascertain if possible the charges against them, the line of their defence and the names of their witnesses. He performed his mission with diligence, but not one of the prisoners could tell why he had been arrested. One of them had been in the military service, many of them had just subscribed money to assist in raising volunteers in the pending draft, and others had sons and other relatives in the army. They were not conscious of having committed any offence or of having done any act which should render them obnoxious to the military power, and they knew that the general vague reports of "insurrection" in their neighborhood would be put down upon even slight investigation fairly conduct ed. They could not therefore prepare for defence against unknown charges nor anticipate that they would be long detained in prison. The character of Gen. Cadwallader also, as a gentleman and honorable officer, gave assurance that there would be fidelity and promptness of investigation in their cases and that the day of relief and of vindication for them would soon arrive. They did not understand that political malignity in the Radical breast is utterly relentless, and that, united to self-interest, it will disregard all law and all justice—the most sacred obligations of duty and the most imperative demands of humanity itself! Nor did they understand that officers of the army (in high command even) were under duress to political leaders and constrained to perform the behests of party as the indispensable condition of their continuance in command and of their promotion in the public service; that command, rank, pay and constant favor were for the subservient officer and embarrassment and reprimands if not dismissal and disgrace to the independent and just one. Nearly all the prisoners were continued in confinement throughout the whole of September and beyond the election in October without a hearing of any description and without notice of charges against them. Meantime as Gen. Cadwallader could report nothing sufficient or definite against them and as Lt. Col. Stewart, (the corrupt commander of the forces in this county,) was equally unsuccessful, Col. Charles Albright was sent up to do what they had failed to accomplish—*make up a case*. How his work was performed—with what baseness, violence, injustice, treachery and party malice—we may choose to describe hereafter, what we are now concerned with is the result of his labors—a bundle of affidavits and statements which by an aid-de-camp of Gen. Couch were well described as "trash," which the General himself spoke of subsequently with contempt, and which when subjected to deliberate examination and answer before a Military Commission were found to be in their essential features wholly false or worthless. These papers however furnished a pretext for the continued imprisonment of our citizens. Though they had been taken in secret and by most disreputable means, though they were afterwards withheld from public inspection and their contents unknown to the prisoners in their Bastile upon the Delaware, they were proclaimed to be most damnatory upon the accused, a complete revelation of iniquity in Columbia county and a full vindication of the Invasion and all its works. This was the speech of the Radical Press at Philadelphia, at Harrisburg and at Bloomsburg, along the West Branch and in Luzerne, wherever interest could be felt in the affairs of this county or political capital be made by the calumniation of our people.

But time passed on; the State election was held on the 11th of October and one of the main objects of the Invasion became an accomplished fact. More than forty citizens had been kept from the election by direct imprisonment while others had been intimidated or restrained in their free action as electors, and the reports of conspiracy and resistance to law in this county had been extensively used abroad for the purposes of party in the election canvass. Under these circumstances of consummated iniquity of accomplished purpose—it was not unreasonable to think that an appeal on behalf of the prisoners for long delayed compassion and justice would be regarded with favor, or at all events would be heard with civility, by the military power. Such an appeal was accordingly made in the proper quarter, and we will proceed to state its character, progress and results.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHAMBERSBURG.

On Friday, the 14th of October, (after the discharge of Sheriff Furman and his companions,) Mr. Buckalew and Col. Freeze went over from Harrisburg to Chambersburg to see Gen. Couch and induce him to discharge the Fort Mifflin prisoners. The General had his Head Quarters at Chambersburg, and the application to him was recommended by Gov. Curtin as more convenient and hopeful than would be one addressed to the War Department at Washington. An interview with Gen. Couch was promptly had and the arrests were fully discussed, together with the circumstances of hardship attendant and consequent upon them. The unquestioned fact *that there had never been any actual resistance to any officer of the Government in this county*, was called to the General's attention; as were the further facts, *that the prisoners had never been drafted and were not subject to military jurisdiction*, and *that they had been in confinement a month and a half without trial or notice of charges against them*. He was reminded also that he had already ascertained that the several reports concerning the alledged 'insurrection' (upon which the occupation of this county by troops had been ordered and the arrests made) were either wholly groundless or greatly exaggerated, and that no public necessity could require further proceedings for the purpose of either precaution or punishment. Gen. Couch's reply was scattered and evasive, though made at sufficient length. Perhaps the word "shuffling" would describe it more nearly than any other word in the language. It was not belligerent nor uncivil, nor was it specific and responsive to the application made to him. It indicated incertitude of mind and a deficient will, a temper not unamiable nor yet pronounced and confident, but above all an apprehension or a fear of responsibility to be incurred. The fate of M'Clellan (under whom he had held command) was before his eyes—a commander who for failing to do political work and conduct a war of spoliation had been degraded—and he hesitated between the demands of humanity and justice on the one hand and the promptings of fear and selfish interest on the other. He recited his journey to Columbia county at the inception of the Invasion, touched upon his visit to Fort Mifflin, expressed his sympathy with the prisoners and particularly the old men among them, made sundry excuses for delay in the examination of their cases, thought many of them might turn out to be innocent or very little to blame, could not say just when they could be tried but would expedite proceedings as much as possible. He said he had ordered the release of two or three of the men who were reported to be sick:—At this point of the discourse Col. Freeze significantly and severely remarked, "General, one of those men, (Mr. Roberts,) has been discharged by a higher authority than yours—he is dead!" There followed an awkward pause, but conversation was presently resumed. The General's attention was called to the act of Congress which expressly required that where persons charged with resisting a draft were arrested by the military power *they should be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities* for trial, and it was urged upon him that he could end all difficulty and embarrassment, so far as he was concerned, by complying with the law, while he would extend to the prisoners a legal right to which they were clearly entitled. To this he made no direct answer but said he would write to Washington for instructions. He was then requested to allow the prisoners (or such of them as he would not discharge) to give bail for their appearance before a Military Commission for trial, whenever the Judge Advocate should be prepared to proceed against them, so that in the meantime they might return home, escape the hardships and danger to health inseparable from confinement and be enabled to prepare their defence; in other words, to allow to them one of the ordinary privileges extended by law to persons accused of criminal offences before the courts of justice; and he was told that any amount of bail which he might require would be promptly furnished. The General thought he could not take bail, and turning to Mr. Buckalew said: "I ask you as a lawyer whether a bail-bond for the appearance of the prisoners would be good for anything and could be enforced?" To this direct question Mr. Buckalew answered, that *if* the proceeding of arrest and trial of our citizens by Military Commission was lawful such bail-bond would be good for it would be taken to enforce a legal obligation; *if* the military power had jurisdiction of the cases a contract of bail in aid of that jurisdiction would bind the parties and could be enforced, but if the proposed trials were unlawful a bond for the appearance of the accused would be worthless. Gen. Couch said he thought so too—a bond would be good for nothing—and he must hold on to his prisoners in order to secure their appearance for trial. What an acknowledgment was this of usurpation and outrage! that brute force, naked power, acting in contempt of all law, could alone hold these men in prison or drag them before strange tribunals! It was an unblushing announcement of the rule of the strong hand and of despotic will, as a substitute for all those fundamental and statute laws which can alone bind the rightful obedience of the citizen.

At the instance of Col. Freeze, however, the cases of two of the prisoners were acted upon favorably by Gen. Couch. They were shown by certificates to be sick and suffering from confinement and an order was made for their discharge upon parole to appear and answer when called for. The interview closed with an appointment for another at a later hour of the same day.

That second interview was had but without any definite result. During the latter part of it Col. Alex. K. M'Clure was present and interposed some remarks in favor of the prisoners or of their discharge. Though a Republican leader he was sagacious enough to see that arbitrary arrests and political persecution could not in the long run be advantageous to his party, and he scorned the short-sighted, petty and vindictive policy which inspired the Invasion and dictated the outrage upon our people.

The following morning, October 15th, a final interview was had with General Couch and the application for discharge of prisoners again urged. He was still fidgety and chatty but undetermined, and it become necessary at last to bring matters to a point and conclude the negotiation. Mr. Buckalew therefore said to him, "General, we came to you to get relief for our neighbors supposing you had full power over them and would be disposed to act kindly. Even their enemies might now agree to their discharge as the election is over. If you can act say so; if you cannot we will go at once to Gen. Cameron and apply through him to the Secretary of War and the President for relief. I believe he will aid us and we cannot go home until this question is settled." The true ground was at last reached. Couch knew that Gen. Cameron was hostile to him and had denounced him, and he had a wholesome terror of Stanton. He therefore came to a quick conclusion and answered with energy. "Don't go to any body; I will do whatever I can for your men; I'm sorry there has been so much delay and I will send an officer at once to inquire into their cases. As soon as he can report to me I will discharge all of them but a few to be held for trial." He proceeded to say that he would immediately call in the officer to be detailed for the investigation and give him his directions. And thereupon "the General Commanding the Department of the Susquehanna" rang his bell, ordered to his presence one of his officers (we believe a Col. Meredith) and informed him that beside the written order which would be furnished him he would explain to him the object of his appointment. He was to proceed forthwith to Harrisburg and in connection with Capt. Wessels (the Judge Advocate) examine the papers in the Columbia county cases and report to him (Couch) the names of the principal offenders to be held for trial, in order that the rest might be discharged. The report was to be made as quickly as possible. To a question put to the General as to the number to be held for trial, he replied, "five, seven, nine, half a dozen—about that." The officer retired to prepare for his mission and soon afterwards farewell civilities having been exchanged between the General and his visitors, the latter turned their faces towards home.

DISCHARGES MADE.

The result of the expedition to "Head Quarters" already described, is shown by the following letter from Gen. Couch which we copy from the *Columbia Democrat* of April 1st 1865:—

General Couch to Senator Buckalew.

HEAD QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SUSQUEHANNA,
CHAMBERSBURG Pa. Oct. 18, 1864.

Mr. SENATOR BUCKALEW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

Dear Sir—I beg to inform you that the Board of officers which were ordered, as you were notified, to examine and see how many of the Columbia county prisoners could be safely released, have recommended (21) twenty-one to be set at liberty under certain conditions. The nature of the evidence is such that no more can be safely released at present.

I am, Sir, very Respectfully,
D. N. COUCH,
Maj. General.

The number 21, above mentioned, included five persons previously discharged on account of sickness, to wit: John Yorks, William E. Roberts (who died before his discharge reached him,) Joseph Coleman, Rohr M'Henry and Elias M'Henry. The number of new cases of discharge was therefore just sixteen. Deducting twenty-one, the total number of discharges from forty-four, the original number of prisoners, would leave more than half still in confinement; so that Gen. Couch's "five seven, nine, half a dozen—about that," to be held for trial, had risen in number to twenty-three. (This computation does not include Mr. Rutan who was arrested after the others.) The General declared that "the nature of the evidence," (the Albright "trash,") rendered it unsafe to release more. Of course Capt. Francis Wessels, Judge Advocate and manager of the prosecutions, was opposed to discharges. He showed very pertinacious and sometimes unscrupulous hostility to the prisoners upon the trials subsequently had, and he was actuated by strong motives to oppose their release and to press for their conviction. His service as Judge Advocate was much more safe and more lucrative than service in the field, and he had reason to expect promotion in rank and increased pay as the result of a successful campaign against the citizen voters of Columbia county. By activity and zeal followed by success he expected to win reputation, and he knew that by exhibiting those qualities against the accused he would recommend himself to a political party that had power to reward him and would not be critical upon any course of conduct which he might pursue in their service. He reported therefore to Gen. Couch that it would be unsafe to discharge so many prisoners as proposed, and his superior gave way before his objection. The smaller man controlled the greater one, and nearly twenty victims suffered in consequence.

Wessels had then left in his hands twenty-four prisoners for persecution at pleasure. A Military Commission, "organized to convict," was to be furnished him as an instrument for his work, he was authorized to employ agents and runners to prepare evidence, a stenographer to relieve him of labor and trouble, and had subject to his call any military assistance he might require. Nor were "the sinews of war" wanting for his campaign. Any amount of money for his purpose could be drawn from army appropriations and that too without responsibility to public opinion for the extent or the character of the outlays incurred. The drama of the Trials was about to open, and all due preparation had been made. Power, confident and insolent, smiled upon the suffering and terror of the weak and defenceless who were to be openly smitten and crushed. The performance was to open; Judge Advocate, informer and "loyal" witness were all ready for their parts; the public expectant; nothing remained but to organize the Mock Court and begin!

Obituary.

Henry J. Raymond, Esq., of New York, editor of the *Daily Times*, died in that city, yesterday morning, very suddenly, of apoplexy. He was born at Lima, New York, January 24th, 1820, and was the son of a small farmer. He received his education at the Vermont University. He was made assistant editor of the New York *Tribune* when that paper was started, in 1841. Two years afterwards he became one of the editors of the *Courier and Enquirer*. In 1851 he founded the New York *Times*, which, under his management and editorship, has grown to be one of the great journals of the country. He has been a member of the legislature and Lieutenant Governor of his native State, and was a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress. He was a delegate to the National Union Convention held at Philadelphia in 1866, and the author of the famous address promulgated by that body. As an editor, as well as a politician, he was skillful, facile, polished and vigorous. In person he was handsome and impressive. He leaves a widow and several children. *Requiescat in pace.*

GUARD AGAINST VULGAR LANGUAGE.—There is as much connection between the words and the thoughts as there is between the thoughts and actions. The latter are not only the expression of the former, but they have a power to react upon the soul, and leave the stain of corruption there. A young man who allows himself to use one vulgar or profane word, has not only shown that there is a foul spot upon his mind, but by the utterance of that word he extends that spot, and inflames it, till, by indulgence, it will pollute and ruin the soul. Be careful of your words and of thoughts.

If you control the tongue that no improper words are pronounced by it, you will soon be able to control the mind, and save it from corruption. You extinguish the fire by smothering it, or by preventing bad thoughts from bursting into language. Never utter a word anywhere which you would be ashamed to speak in the presence of the most refined female, or the most religious man. Try this practice a little while, and you will soon have command of yourself.

—Florida is eating watermelons.

RIGHT SENTIMENTS.—The following letter from the Hon. Salmon P. Chase will find a responsive echo in the breasts of all who favor a union of "hearts and hands," as well as union of States:

CHARLESTON, S.C., May 29, 1869.

DEAR SIR:—Your note inviting me to attend the ceremony of decorating at Magnolia cemetery the graves of the brave men who fell in defense of the Union during the recent civil war only reached me this morning. I am very sorry that I cannot be with you on this most interesting occasion; but it is now too late to make the necessary arrangements.

The nation cannot too tenderly cherish the memory of her dead heroes, or too watchfully guard the well-being of those who survive. And may we not indulge the hope that ere long we who adhered to the national cause will be prompt also to join in commemorating the heroism of our countrymen who fell on the other side, and that those who now specially mourn their loss, consenting to the arbitrament of arms and resuming all their old love for their country and our country, one and indivisible, will join with us in like commemoration of the fallen brave of the army of the Union?

The dead are not dead. They have only gone before, and now see eye to eye. Why may not we all borrow from their sacred graves oblivion of past differences, and henceforth unite in noble and generous endeavor to assure the honor and welfare of our whole country, of all her States and of all her citizens?

Very respectfully, yours,
S. P. CHASE.

MISCELLANEOUS DISPATCHES.

A RADICAL FLANK MOVEMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16.—A meeting composed of prominent gentlemen of this city and State was held this evening for the purpose of considering matters relating to the coming canvass for Governor, and as a result, Colonel William B. Thomas, of this city, was placed in nomination as the Independent Reform candidate for governor. It is understood the movement will have the support of strong men and be vigorously pressed.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, June 20.

President Grant is expected to return here to-morrow, and nearly all the members of the Cabinet will be in the city before the middle of the week. It is stated on good authority that at the Cabinet meeting to be held on Tuesday the Cuban question in connection with the recent arrests of the prominent revolutionary agents in New York last week, will be considered. The general feeling in Administration circles is that some definite policy in reference to affairs in that island should be adopted.

THE NEW CABLE.

BREST, June 18.—The shore end of the French cable has been submerged. The Great Eastern has not yet come in sight. When she arrives, a splice will be made with the deep sea cable, and the work of laying the line direct to the island of St. Pierre Miquelon will commence.

CUBA.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Another formidable expedition for the invasion of Cuba is now being fitted out in this City. It will number from 1,100 to 2,000 men, who will be commanded by Colonel Ryan. They are expected to embark on a steamer in the Lower Bay in a few days. They will land in Cuba and proceed to join the invading and native revolutionary forces.

JUNE 17.—Five hundred more filibusters have landed in Cuba without opposition, and joined General Jordan's forces. Our Havana dispatch reports that the Spaniards are getting frightened, and are continuing to make arbitrary arrests; and the system of espionage is increasing.

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

ST. LOUIS, Missouri, June 16.—There has been great indignation over the award by the referee of the battle money to McCoole, who got $2,000, when the balance was enjoined by Allen's backers on the ground of fraud on the part of the referee. McKivney was sent out of St. Louis last year as a vagrant. He has left town for Chicago. McCoole was about to-day badly cut up. He has challenged Allen to fight three months hence for $5,000, not less than fifty nor more than one hundred miles from this city. Five hundred dollars are to be deposited. Allen will accept. Charlie Gallagher to-day challenged any man to fight him. Tom Kelly, of New York, accepted, and Gallagher backed out.

THE SPANISH REGENCY.

MADRID, June 16.—The National Cortes has passed the decree establishing a Regency under Marshal Serrano. The vote on its final passage stood 193 yeas to 45 nays. Magnificent speeches were made in the Cortes to-day by Castellar and Olozaga, the former attacking and the latter defending the French Empire.

COLORED JURORS.

June 21.—To-day Judge Fisher, presiding in the Criminal Court, ordered the Marshal to summon a number of colored citizens to fill vacancies in the grand and petit juries, one term of which was commenced this morning. A list of nine was prepared accordingly, and those selected were summoned this afternoon. Before the close of the week this new element will be represented among the white jurors.

—Advices from Arizona report that 300 Indians had attacked a train of Government stores *en route* for Camp Grant. They killed three men and wounded three others, and, having set the escort to flight, captured and destroyed the wagons and contents, valued at about $20,000.

—The preachers of Williamsport, Pa. have passed resolutions not to attend funerals on Sunday except in cases of necessity. It appears to be something of a custom in that part of the country to with-hold from interment for several days for the purpose of having a funeral on Sunday.

—Henry Law, a negro just committed to jail at Huntsville, Texas, stole last winter more than six hundred dollars, and while on the way to the penitentiary stole from the Sheriff's pocket the evidence of his conviction. After this was recovered he escaped from custody and was only captured after nearly a year's search. When found he was attired in female apparal.

—The Board of Managers of the Soldiers' National Cemetery, through its committee of arrangements, respectfully invite all the soldiers who were in the battle of Gettysburg, and the military, municipal and civil organizations of the country, and the citizens generally, to participate in the ceremonies of the dedication of the monument on the first of July. Senator Morton will deliver the oration, Bayard Taylor the poem and Henry Ward Beecher the prayer.

—Miss Minnie Warren was married, on Thursday last, at West Haven, Conn., to Commodore Nutt.

POLITICAL.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for the office of Governor and Judge of the Supreme Court, will meet at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, July 14th, 1869, in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg. By order of the Democratic State Committee.

WM. A. WALLACE, Chairman.
DAVID CALDWELL, Secretary.

Candidates for Nomination.

The following gentlemen have been mentioned for nomination to the several County Offices to be filled by election the present year, and their names will be presented for the consideration of the Democratic County Convention:

REPRESENTATIVE.

GEORGE SCOTT,
CATAWISSA TOWNSHIP.
(Subject to the decision of the conferees of Columbia and Montour counties.)

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

J. R. JAMESON,
MAIN TOWNSHIP.

SAMUEL CREASEY,
MIFFLIN TOWNSHIP.

H. J. REEDER,
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

PROTHONOTARY.

WELLINGTON H. ENT,
SCOTT TOWNSHIP.

JESSE COLEMAN,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

REGISTER AND RECORDER.

B. FRANK ZARR,
BEAVER TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

JOHN SNYDER,
ORANGE TOWNSHIP.

D. B. HAMPTON,
MADISON TOWNSHIP.

TREASURER.

DAVID LOWENBERG,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

W. B. KOONS,
BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

J. S. SANDERS,
BERWICK BOROUGH.

COMMISSIONER.

CYRUS ROBBINS,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

H. P. WHITEMAN,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

DAVID SAVAGE,
FISHINGCREEK TOWNSHIP.

JACOB S. EVANS,
GREENWOOD TOWNSHIP.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Columbia, County, In the matter of the estate of Frederick Rohr, deceased. On motion of Mr. Clark, Attorney for the estate, E. H. Little Esq., appointed Auditor to make distribution among the heirs of said decedent. By the Court.
From the Record. JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bloomsburg on Saturday the 7th day of August, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. when and where parties interested may attend.
E. H. LITTLE, Auditor.
June 25,69-4t. [BERWICK GAZETTE COPY.]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of certain writs of Fieri Facias issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed will be exposed to public sale on the Premises, on Monday, July 19th 1869, the following described real estate in Roaringcreek township, Columbia county, adjoining lands of the heirs of Tench Coxe, lands of Daniel Rarig, and the Columbia and Schuylkill county line, containing 426 Acres and 75 Perches of land, more or less, whereon are erected two frame Dwelling Houses, a Frame Stable, and Saw Mill partly finished. There are about two acres cleared land, and a spring of excellent water on the premises. Same time and place, all the personal property of Deft consisting partly as follows: Three Horses, several Cows, Wagons, Sleds and Harness, large lot of Lumber, Saw Mill Fixings, Carpenter and Blacksmith tools, Farming Utensils and other articles too tedious to mention.

Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of William G. Danville.
MORDECAI MILLARD, Sheriff.
June 25 1869.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—ESTATE of ANDREW OBLASSER, deceased. Letters testamentary on the estate of Andrew Oblasser, late of Bloom twp, Columbia County, have been granted by the Register of Columbia county, to Rinehard Berger of Berwick Boro', Columbia Co, Pa. All persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to Mrs. Louisa Oblasser, Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa., and those indebted to the estate, either on note or book account will make payment to her without delay. RINEHARD BERGER, Executor.
June. 25,'69-6w

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BLOOMSBURG
AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS JUNE 12th 1869.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$165,891.48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	78,782.23
Due from other National Banks, " " Banks and Bankers	25,382.43
	1,227.61
Current expenses	84.28
Cash Items (including stamps)	1,535.81
Bills of other National Banks	1,069.
Fractional currency (including nickels)	82.83
Legal Tender Notes,	18,075.
	$344,080.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000
Surplus Fund,	50,000
Discount,	801.34
Exchange,	230.94
Interest,	517.86
Profit and loss,	4,521.76
National Bank circulation outstanding,	43,400.
Individual Deposits,	175,282.88
Due to National Banks,	17,746.37
" " other Banks and Bankers.	1,530.66
	$344,080.81

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
County of Columbia, } I, J. P. Tustin, Cashier of the First National Bank of Bloomsburg do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.

Subscribed and affirmed to before me this 18th day of June, 1869. WM. PEACOCK, Notary Public.

Correct Attest, Geo. Hughes, Jno. K. Grotz, Wm. M Kelly, } Directors.

WHEELER'S PATENT RAILWAY

CHAIN HORSE-POWER.

The subscriber hereby gives notice that he has repurchased the old stand at Light Street from Wm. Schuyler, where he is now manufacturing the

WHEELER PATENT,

and is prepared to furnish farmers with the most reliable machines ever offered to the public. The Wheeler Machine is no longer an experiment as it has been in constant use for years and the yearly sale of this patent exceeds that of all others combined.

Work done at our shop is warranted for one year. Also, agent for Wheeler's Combined Thresher and Winnower.

For further particulars apply to or address
J. M. HUTSHIZER.
Light Street, Columbia county, Pa.
June 25,'69-4m.

PUBLIC SALE.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, Pennsylvania, on SATURDAY, AUGUST 7th, 1869, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, Peter Bitner and Mary Bitner, administrators of John Bitner, late of Locust township, in said county, deceased, will expose to sale, by public vendue, on the premises, certain messuages and tracts of land, viz:

TRACT NO. 1. All that certain messuage and tract lying in said township, bounded by lands of Samuel Keller, George Rupp, Peter Bitner, Joseph Billeg John Billeg and others, containing

112 ACRES & 154 PERCHES

on which is erected a House, Barn, and the usual outbuildings.

TRACT NO. 2. A certain tract of timber land in said township, bounded by lands of Peter Bitner, John J. Cook, Jacob Hower, and others, containing

10 ACRES AND 10 PERCHES.

Late the estate of said deceased, situate in the township of Locust, and county aforesaid.

BLOOMSBURG, June 25, 1869.
JESSE COLEMAN, Clerk.

CONDITION OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to remain in the premises during the natural life of Mary Bitner, widow of said decedent and at her death to be paid to the heirs of said decedent; and the interest thereof to be regularly and annually paid her during her life. Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation absolute, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from the confirmation Nisi. Possession will be given April 1st, 1870. The purchaser must pay for deed and stamps.

PETER BITNER,
MARY BITNER,
Administrators.
June 26, 1869.

MAMMOTH GROCERY.

J. H. MAIZE.

MAIN AND IRON STREET, BLOOMSBURG PA.

The Largest and Best Stock of Groceries and Provisions in the County.

A splendid lot of Hams, Side-meat and Shoulders, Teas Coffees and Spices. Foreign and Domestic Fruits a specialty. A large lot of

FRUIT JARS

on hand of the best patterns.

GOODS DELIVERED TO ANY PART OF THE TOWN.

June 18,'69-tf

THE KIDNEYS.—THE KIDNEYS ARE TWO in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz: the Anterior, the Interior, and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts viz: the Upper, the Nervous, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability; others urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections, we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect the bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT.—RHEUMATISM.—Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.—The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish, and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz: when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.—Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extra Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water; Strangury, or stopping of water; Hematuria, or bloody urine; Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color, or dark water, as was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physick, in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the ingredients into healthy exercise, by which the watery, or calculous deposits, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and it is taken by men, woman, and children. Directions for use and diet accompany the medicine.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 25, 1867.

H. T. HELBOLD, Druggist:

DEAR SIR—I have been a sufferer, for upward of twenty years, with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used a great many medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted with my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the same, and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was satisfied it was helping me. I gained in effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing then it would be of greater value to you, and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu is being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:

Hon. Wm. Bigler, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. John Ferrier, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. Knox, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. Black, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. Porter, ex-Governor, Pennsylvania.
Hon. Jeremiah Lewis, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. Grier, Judge, United States Court.
Hon. G. W. Woodward, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. Porter, City Solicitor, Philadelphia.
Hon. John Bigler, ex-Governor, California.
Hon. E. Banks, Auditor-General, Washington, D. C.

And many others, if necessary.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's. Take no other. PRICE—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed H. T. HELMBOLD.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE
FOR THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

In the great work of emancipating mankind from the thraldom of ignorance, superstition and barbarism, the Teacher holds a very responsible office; and that Teacher who has a comprehensive and a clear apprehension of the nature of the work intrusted in his hands, will gladly embrace every opportunity for personal improvement as well as the elevation of his office.

In compliance with a request from many such teachers we have made arrangements to hold a special Term adapted to the wants of all grades of Teachers. Able Professors will give class drills and daily lectures upon methods of Teaching and management of Schools. Many of the Distinguished Educators of this and other States have been invited and are expected to attend

he Columbian.

EBURG, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1869.

Baptist Church at this place is g arrangements to call a pastor in tion with the Berwick Church.

adies Festival held at the Normal Hall during last week was a suc- spite of the unfavourable weather the first two or three days. The amounted to some $100.00.

RE will be a Strawberry and Ice Festival held in the basement of E. Church at Catawissa on Fri- d Saturday evenings June 25th th. The proceeds will be applied benefit of the Sunday School.

T. C. G. JACKSON, of Berwick, sen chosen Representative Dele- r Columbia and Montour counties State Convention, and instructed port Hon. W. W. Ketcham for mination for Governor.

have received "A Song" from wood, which as it is not signed by thor, we have, as is our usual n, to decline. Signatures are not ed for publication but as proof of aling and as a protection to the r.

CRE is on exhibition in the Ex- e Block in this place an ingenious ne purporting to possess the long d and sought for "perpetual mo- Be that as it may, it is a very s specimen of mechanical skill well worthy of inspection.

Montour American comes to us od and improved. The *American* excellent local paper, and always ne in our sanctum. Its politics a bad stripe, however, a fact of the Doctor is receiving constant

Hyde Park, Penn., coal miners letermined to work until they get sis rate. The basis in force in and Wilkesbarre is 87½ cents per car, oal at $5 at Hoboken, and 12½ per ncrease for all labor as coal ad- s in price.

ces and Senter are confident of n to Congress from Tennessee.— *lican.*

general impression is that Stokes nter are Radical Candidates for nor. We don't think *both* will be d.

RLES KRAMM and George H. er, two carpenters in Milton, working at the cornice of a house, precipitated to the pavement be- distance of about forty feet. A hecked the violence of their fall. m was not seriously hurt, but the s of Deunger are considered se-

AT NEXT? Brownlow the blood- under parson of Tennessee, who en extremely pro-slavery and an ne abolitionist,—who was an ar- bel and latterly a gushing loyal- *s come out in favor of the enfran- ent of the ex-rebels!* Even the tone Parson sees the hand writing wall.

Friday of last week, a little boy, bout three years, son of John Gu- Sageburg, Montour county, was ed in the canal near his father's nce. The child was afflicted with ooping cough, which caused it to hen attacked with the cough. It posed that it was standing on the of the canal and being seized paroxysm, fell into the water.

TRACTION.—

"From six take nine,
From nine take ten,
From forty take fifty,
And six will remain."

rom—SIX,	IX,	XL,	
ke— IX,	X,	L,	
emain—8	I	X	

AWAY.—On Friday last whilst a of young men from Briarcreek bout leaving town and before one m had taken his seat in the buggy orse, which was standing in front endershott's Drug Store, took and, breaking the single tree, ran the young man, in the buggy was n out and badly bruised about ad; the horse which was captur- some distance from town was not d. The horse belonged to Henry

NEGRO SHOT IN LOCK HAVEN.— onday morning at an early hour, avid Carskaddon, of Lock Haven, wakened by the screaming of a lady who resides in the family, pon repairing to her room, found inquiry that a negro named Rich- ilson, had entered her room and pted to violate her person. Mr. nce procured a revolver, and be- earching for the scoundrel, and g him in the cellar, he at once d fire upon him. Four shots were only one ball taking effect, strik- e thigh, lodging behind the bone, h a position as to be out of reach surgeon's probe. The citizens of Haven sustain Mr. Carskaddon in rt he has taken, and regret that ot had not been more effective.

neeting of the citizens of this place eld in the Court House on Mon- vening last for the purpose of mak- rrangements for the proper cele- on of the coming 4th of July. A deal of interest was manifested on art of those present, a determina- ormed to have such a celebration ll heartily rejoice all who are pres- participate.

motion, Capt. C. B. Brockway was chairman of the meeting and M. Whitmoyer Secretary. Mr. coby then briefly stated the object meeting, and the following gen- committee of arrangements was nted to carry out this object. E. y, H. J. Clark, Baltis Laycock, Shipman, Wm. Gilmore, Fred C. C. Marr, Geo. W. Mauger, Dr. I. Bradley, Thos. Vannatta, E. s, Jos. Garrison, Bruce Coleman, B. Koons, J. J. Robbins, Jno. ark. On motion W. H. Jacoby, N. ndershot and W. Gilmore were nted a committee on finances. the spirit which was manifested he parties who have the matter in e we have reason to believe that arrangement will be made for the amodation and enjoyment of citi- and strangers.

M. WHITMOYER, Secretary.

I. O. OF O. F.—On Saturday last the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Odd Fellows' Hall at Berwick was performed by the order with the usual ceremonies. Van Camp, Mountain, New Columbus, Mifflin, Shickshinny and Shawnee Lodges were strongly represented. A procession was formed by Marshal Dietterich about ten o'clock with the Berwick Band at the head under the leadership of Charlie Stoes, and paraded through the streets. It was hot and dusty, but the men stood it well.

After dinner the procession was again formed, and marched to the site of the new hall, immediately above the Berwick Falls Hotel. It is to be a three story brick building, with an iron front, and the first floor, will be used for offices or stores, the second for a town hall, and the third by the Odd Fellows and similar organizations.

In the absence of the officers of the Grand Lodge, the ceremonies were performed by brethren H. R. Bowers, Hoffman, Sanders, Hottenstein, Frey, and Spear. Addresses pertinent to the occasion were made by brethren Dixon, Bower, Frey and Brockway.

During the impressive ceremony, the population turned out *en masse*, and the streets were thronged with "fair women and brave men." The utmost order was observed. Many of the visiting brethren liberally patronized the M. E. Church festival then in progress.

The Berwick Lodge deserves much credit for their enterprise in this matter. They need funds, and propose to issue stock at $25,00 per share bearing six per cent interest. For the amount which they put in no stock will be issued. The investment is therefore amply secured, and offers a good opportunity for the order everywhere to aid in a noble work.

THE INVASION:—We conclude this week the publication of twelve numbers of our series of articles on the Columbia county Invasion. They have extended over a period of three months of publication and bring us to the date in October 1864 when the Military Trials at Harrisburg began. In future numbers we shall follow the progress of those trials and give the full substance of the evidence produced by both the prosecution and defence, to the end that our readers shall possess a full record of the whole subject we have undertaken to present. So far our articles have been introductory to the discussion of the main question—the truth of the charges against our citizens. Hereafter they will deal with testimony openly taken on that main question and will furnish the grounds for a complete and final judgment upon it.

In our article of this week we give the details of an application for the release of prisoners, which belong to the inner history of the Invasion and which we believe will be regarded as instructive. In preparing this account of the Couch interviews etc., we have availed ourselves of memoranda which were taken at the time and have made careful inquiries of those who could fix the facts or verify our statement. Our readers may rely upon the fidelity with which our whole narrative of the Invasion is composed, and upon the industry and care with which our materials are collected.

CONYNGHAM TOWNSHIP.—We hav received several letters from persons residing in Conyngham township asking if an additional election district has been erected there. There was an act of the Legislature passed last session, fixing an additional place of holding elections in Conyngham township, Columbia county, and creating two election districts in said township—providing that electors residing north and east of line beginning at a point on the State road leading from "Dark Corner" to Ashland, where the line between the counties of Columbia and Schuylkill crosses the railroad, and running thence north 73 degrees 30 minutes, west 46 26-100 chains; thence north, 51 degrees, west 21 78-100 chains; thence north 58 degrees, west 24 9-100 chains to the public road leading from Centralia to Mount Carmel, in Northumberland county; thence westerly along north line of said road to line between Columbia and Northumberland, shall hold their general and township election at the public school house near the colliery of John Anderson & Co. S. P. Ryon is appointed Judge, and Edward Thomas and Patrick Brennen Inspectors for next election.

This will not, however, entitle the township to two sets of delegates at the county Convention. The place for their election will undoubtedly be designated by the Standing Committee.

Local Notices.

THE latest thing out in kid gloves is the "Traviata Seamless," kept by M. P. Lutz.

JUST received for sale 100 barrels Fresh Rosendale Cement with discount to the trade. PAXTON & HARMAN, 4t Rupert, Pa.

ICE CREAM.—Eckhart Jacobs has fitted up his rooms in first rate style and will hereafter furnish his delicious Ice Cream every evening during the summer season. His Bread and Cakes are the very best in town as his numerous patrons will testify.

THE increasing number of sudden and unexpected deaths occurring in our midst, warns us to secure some certain sum for the benefit of our families should the Destroying Angel visit us. There is no better way than to take out a policy in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, the oldest and wealthiest Company in the United States. Assets thirty-two millions of dollars. F. COOLEY, Agent, Columbian Office.

A WONDERFUL BUSINESS.—is that of Moyer Bro's the Druggists of this place. Their constantly increasing trade has necessitated the purchase of a new and larger wagon, which is a marvel of beauty and perfection. Nothing equal to it has ever been seen in this country. It needs but to be seen to be appreciated.

The senior member of the firm, Mr. L. N. Moyer, has had years of experience in the retail business, and our citizens can rely upon having their prescriptions accurately compounded under his immediate supervision. The immense trade which has been built up by this firm has been but of a year's growth. Such ability and energy reflect the highest credit on this interprising firm.

MARRIAGES.

WAGNER—RISHEL—On the 20th inst, by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Charles Wagner to Miss Emma Rishel both of Locust township.

OMAN—WIGHTNIGHT—At the Forks Hotel the 17th inst. By Rev A Hartman, Mr. Thomas G. Oman of Light Street, and Miss Mollie Wightnight of Buck Horn.

Bloomsburg Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$1 30
Rye "	1 25
Corn "	90
Oats "	65
Flour per barrel	10 00
Cloverseed	8 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	30
Eggs	20
Tallow	12
Potatoes	75
Dried Apples	2 50
Hams	25
Sides and Shoulders	25
Lard per pound	25
Hay per ton	20 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " (one inch)	18@20
Joist, Seantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	7 00
Siding " " B.	18 00
Ibox—	
No. 1 Scotch pig	$42
No. 2 "	$40
Bloom	$38

Light Street Markets.

Corrected weekly by Peter Ent, wholesale and retail dealer in grain, flour & feed and general merchandize.

Wheat per bushel	$1 30
Rye "	1 00
Corn "	90
Buck Wheat	1 00
Oats "	70
Wheat Flour per 100 lbs	4 50
Buck Wheat Flour	4 75
Corn Chop, "	2 75
Bran, "	1 75
Butter per lb	30
Eggs per doz.,	25
Potatoes pr bus.	60
Dried Appies "	2 00
Smoked Side meat pr lb	18
" Shoulder "	20
" Ham "	25
Lard " "	18

Philadelphia Markets.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$5.00@5.25
Northwestern extra	5.50@6.25
Northwestern family	7.00@7.50
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	5.00@6.50
Pennsylvania and Western extra	5.75@6.75
Pennsylvania and Western family	9.50@11.00
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	11.50@12.00
Rye flour	$7.25
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ₰ bus.	$1.60@$1.70
Southern " "	$2.00@$2.75
California " "	$3.25
" white "	$3.15@$3.10
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ₰ bus	$1.40@$1.45
CORN—Yellow, "	86@90c
White, "	$1.17@$1.17
OATS—Bus	70@85c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ₰ bbl	$31.50
Mess Beef, "	$24.50
Dressed Hogs, ₰ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	17@19c
" Shoulders ₰ lb	13c
Lard, ₰ lb	17@18@20c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ₰ bus	$7.00@7.75
Timothyseed ₰ bus	$4.50
Flaxseed "	$2.75
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ₰ lb	9c@11½c
Cows, ₰ head	$45@$80
SHEEP—₰ lb	8@9c
HOGS—₰ 100 lbs	$16@$17.50

NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN

This is now admitted, by the medical profession as a fundamental principle of healing science. It is wisely provided by the human economy that whenever anything is wrong in the physical system the natural forces of the body are brought to bear to expel the diseases. The great aim, therefore, is to strengthen the natural powers This has been kept in view by the skilful compounders of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, which operates to give fresh vitality to all the organs of the body. The effect of this medicine upon the stomach, the liver and the kidneys, is prompt and decisive. The patient, who is wise enough to quit drugging and try the BITTERS, soon feels as if he had taken a new lease of life, and as he continues the use of the article, he is overjoyed to find the streams of health coursing through his frame. It is prepared with great care, and its component parts are entirely vegetable. It is free from the objections so often urged against preparations of the kind. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavour and healthful effects have made it a general favourite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing and efficient. All who have used HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS attest its virtues.

Even those who are in the enjoyment of perfect health frequently have need to have recourse to tonics as preventives of disease. We are never too well armed against the assault of "the ills that flesh is heir to." In health or sickness this tonic cannot be taken regularly without giving vitality and elasticity to the system.

Special Notice.

A GREAT REMEDY.
FOR THE CURE OF
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES.

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar processin the distillination of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surface of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure the following diseases, if the patient has not too long delayed a resort to the means of cure:—

Consumption of the Lungs, Cough, Sore Throat, and Breast, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Blind and Bleeding Piles, Asthma, Whooping Cough Dipthoria, &c., &c.

We are often asked why are not other remedies in the market for Consumption, Coughs, Colds and other Pulmonary affections equal to Dr. L. Q. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial. We answer—1st. It cures, not by stopping cough, but by loosening and assisting nature to throw off the unhealthy matter collected about the throat and bronchial tubes, causing irritation and cough.

2d. Most Throat and Lung Remedies are composed of anodynes, which allay the cough for a while but by their constringing effects, the fibres become hardened, and the unhealthy fluids coagulate and are retained in the system, causing a disease beyond the control of our most eminent physicians.

3d. The Pine Tree Tar Cordial, with its assistants, are preferable, because they remove the cause of irritation of the mucous membrane and bronchial tubes, assist the lungs to act and throw off the unhealthy secretions, and purify the blood. This seen difficulty in healing the diseased part.

Dr. Wishart has on file at his office hundreds and thousands of Certificates, from Men and Women of unquestionable character who were once hopelessly given up to die, but through the Providence of God were completely restored to health by the Pine Tree Tar Cordial. A Physician in attendance who can be consulted in person or by mail, free of charge. Proof of Pine Tree Tar Cordial $1.50 per Bottle, $11 per doz. Sent by Express on receipt of price. Address. "L. Q. C. Wishart, M.D. No 232 North 3d St., Philadelphia Pa. May 21,'69-3m

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER,
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plating, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 31,'68-tf

FLOUR AND FEED.

The undersigned thankful for past patronage begs to announce to his friends and to the public that his

NEW MILL

is now in complete running order, and that he is prepared to do all kinds of Milling without delay Parties from a distance can have their grists ground without delay, so as to take them home the same day, and as a rule all work brought to the mill can be done in twenty-four hours. My present arrangments are such as to preclude the necessity of stopping the mill on account of ice, high or low water.

THE BEST FAMILY FLOUR.

as well as the lower grades, and all kinds o

CHOP AND FEED

kept on hand in quantity, and for sale at the lowest current rates. Grain of all kinds purchased.

Light Street, Dec. 4,'68-tf. PETER ENT.

LIST OF DEALERS
OF COLUMBIA COUNTY.

I hereby certify that the following list of dealers taken, returned and classified by me, in accordance with the several acts of assembly, in and for the county of Columbia for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

Names.	*Business.*	*Class.*	*License.*
H C Hower	Shoe Store	14	$ 7 00
D A Beckley	Book "	14	7 00
C H Seesholtz	"	14	7 00
Eckhart Jacobs	Confectionery	14	7 00
N J Hendershot	Drug Store	14	7 00
J J Brower	Store	13	10 00
M'Kelvy Neal &Co	"	7	40 00
Joseph Dorell	"	13	10 00
J K Eyer	"	13	10 00
L E Whary	Tin Shop	14	7 00
J L Shannon	Grocery	14	7 00
A M Rupert	Tin Shop	14	7 00
E P Lutz	Drug Store	14	7 00
J K Girton	Store	14	7 00
Moyer Bros	Drug Store	14	7 00
"	"	14	7 00
M P Lutz	Store	12	12 50
David Lowenberg	Clothing Store	14	7 00
Henry Klein	Grocery	14	7 00
William Fessmus	"	14	7 00
Wm H Heiwig	"	14	7 00
O A Jacoby	"	14	7 00
Miss A D Webb	Book Store	14	7 00
Widmyer & Jacoby	Confectionery	14	7 00
Fox & Webb	"	14	7 00
S H Miller & Son	Store	12	12 50
James Cadman	Cabinet	14	7 00
Miller & Wolf	Store	14	7 00
Runyan & Wardin	Hardware Store	13	10 00
Robbins & Eyer	Store	12	12 50
C C Marr	"	14	7 00
J J Evans	Clothing Store	14	7 00
Andrew Sollieder	Shoe Store	14	7 00
Isaiah Hagenbuch	Tin Shop	14	7 00
Elias Mendehall	Store	11	15 00
Geo W Correll	Cabinet Shop	14	7 00
Bloomsburg Iron Co	Store	7	40 00
Misses Harman	Millinery	14	7 00
J H Maize	Grocery	14	7 00
Paxton & Harman	Miller	12	12 50
I W Hartman	Store	11	15 00
David Stroup	"	14	7 00

BERWICK BOR.

I & H R Bower	Store	12	12 50
Mrs R F Evans	Milliner	14	7 00
J B Dodson	Drug Store	14	7 00
Bowman & Jackson	Store	11	15 00
Miller Hughes & Co	Drug Store	14	7 00
Rambach & Stecker	Cabinet&Tin Shop	12	12 50
Miller Hughes & Co	Store	11	15 00
Miss Bell Bertran	Milliner	14	7 00
James M Sceslioltz	Tin Shop	14	7 00
Henry C Freas	Miller	13	10 00
Jackson & Woodin	Store	11	15 00
Lawalt & Howery	"	14	7 00

BENTON.

J J M'Henry & Cole	Store	12	12 50
Benjamin M'Henry	"	14	7 00
Hiram F Everett	"	13	10 00
Samuel Heacock	"	14	7 00
J F Eilem	"	11	7 00

BEAVER

F L Shuman	Store	14	7 00
Abraham Rice	"	14	7 00
Wm K Longenberger	"	14	7 00

BRIAR CREEK

Michael & Son	Store	14	7 00
Solomon Adleman	"	14	7 00
Wm M Klinetob	"	14	7 00
Reuben Miller	Miller	14	7 00
Wm L Freas	"	14	7 00

CATAWISSA.

Fayen Weaver	Grocery	14	7 00
J B Knittle	Store	14	7 00
J S M'Ninch	Miller	14	7 00
J Hesselbolta	Fyed Store	13	10 00
M M Brobst	Store	12	12 50
E S Keller	Confectionery	14	7 00
Gilbert & Kline	Store	10	20 00
S D Rinard	Tin Shop	14	7 00
Geo Hughes & Son	Stoves	14	7 00
Isaiah Johnson & Son	Store	12	12 50
Geo Manhart	Shoe Store	14	7 00
J K Sharpless & Son	Store	10	20 00
Campbell & Harder	Cabinet Shop	14	7 00
Wm Hartman	"	14	7 00
Geo Rishel	Dealer	14	7 00

CENTRALIA BOR.

Martin Monagiman	Store	13	10 00
W D Mellek	"	14	7 00
Conrad Velland	Confectionery	14	7 00
John Sigliner	"	14	7 00
Shuman & Millard	Store	12	12 50
Lewis Cantner	Grocery	14	7 00
John Coughlin	"	14	7 00
A B Fortner	Tin Shop	14	7 00
Mrs Wm James	Milliner	14	7 00
Delmer & Reifsnyder	Store	10	20 00
J J Hoagland	"	14	10 00
Wm Torrey	"	8	50 00

CONYNGHAM.

Richard Thornton	Store	12	12 50

CENTRE.

E W M & G L Low	Store	13	10 00
Jacob Sponsler	"	13	10 00
Mareh & Harris	Grocery	14	7 00
Samuel Deitterick	"	14	7 00
Jesse Hicks	Store	14	7 00
S S Fowler & Bro	"	12	12 50
Whitmire & Bower	"	14	7 00

FRANKLIN.

C Mendenhall & Bro	"	14	7 00

FISHINGCREEK.

J M Ammerman	Store	14	7 00
Swazy & Kramer	Store	14	10 00
J N Jones	"	14	7 00
Solomon Buss	"	14	7 00
Joseph Runyan	"	14	7 00
George M Howell	"	14	7 00
E J & U F M'Henry	Mill	14	7 00
J F M'Henry	Store	14	7 00
D & M M'Henry	"	14	7 00

GREENWOOD.

Regart & Kramer	Store	13	10 00
P D Black	"	12	12 50
Hannah Henry	"	14	7 00
Operative Co	"	13	10 00
Ira M Read	"	14	7 00
Martin Leidy	"	13	10 00
D & W Masters	"	12	12 50
William Kramer	"	13	10 00

HEMLOCK.

Jacob Harris	Store	14	7 00
M G & W H Shoemaker	"	13	10 00
Wm Ohl	Shoe Store	14	7 00

LOCUST.

J H Vastine	Store	14	7 00
Jacob Yeager	"	14	7 00
Chas Fetterman	"	14	7 00
Henry Gubler sr	"	14	7 00
P & P M Yocum	"	14	7 00

MAINE.

Campbell & Co	Store	14	00

MIFFLIN.

J H Creasy	Store	14	7 00
J H Heller	Store	13	10 00
Creasy & Brown	"	13	10 00
Mrs E A Hess	Milliner	14	7 00

MONTOUR.

Paxton & Harman	Dealers	8	30 00
P R Margerum	Grocery	14	7 00
Fidler & Coleman	Confectionery	14	7 00
Barton & Co	Miller	14	7 00

MADISON.

Conrad Kreamer	Store	13	10 00
D R Johnson	"	13	10 00

ORANGE.

Peter Ent	Miller	14	7 00
W Bowman	Miller	14	7 00
D Herring	"	14	7 00
A B Stewart	Store	13	10 00
Alexander Hughes	Confectionery	14	7 00
D K Sloan	Store	13	10 00
Bower & Herring	"	13	10 00

PINE.

R W Lyon	Store	14	7 00

ROARINGCREEK.

Owen Cherrington	Store	14	7 00

SUGARLOAF.

Montgomery Cole	Store	14	7 00

SCOTT.

Barton & Edgar	Store	12	12 50
Tingley & M'Kamey	"	13	7 00
Samuel A Worman	"	14	7 00
Baker & Burlingame	Grocery	14	7 00
C S Fowler	Miller	6	50 00
B F Reighard & Bro	Store	14	7 00
R J Millard	"	14	7 00
J D Workheiser	Shoe Store	14	7 00
G W Creveling	Store	11	15 00
H W Creasy & Co	"	12	12 50
Peter Ent	"	12	12 50
W M Ent	Stoves	14	7 00
Kelchner & Son	Miller	14	7 00

All persons who may feel aggrieved by the above classification can have an opportunity of appealing, by calling upon the undersigned at his residence, in Sugarloaf, at any time until Wednesday June 30th 1869, at which time an appeal will be held at the Court House in Bloomsburg.

GERA HOWER,
Mercantile Appraiser.

Bloomsburg June 4,'69-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
ESTATE OF JOSEPH KIKENDALL DEC'D.

Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Kikendall of Mifflin township Columbia County deceased, have been granted by the Register of said county to Stephen Kikendall of Nescopec, Luzerne County Pennsylvania. All persons having claims or demands against the estate of the decedent are requested to make them known, and those indebted to make payment. STEPHEN KIKENDALL,
May 21,'69-6t.* Administrator. Nescopec, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE
OF REAL ESTATE;

By virtue of a writ of Vend. Exp., issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale or out-cry, at the Public House of A. K. Shuman in Mainville on Thursday July 8th 1869, the following tract of land situated in Maine township, Columbia county, bounded and described as follows, to wit: On the north by lands of Henry Bowman dec'd., one the east by land of Benjamin Nuss dec'd., on the south by land of Henry Bowman dec'd., on the west by land of John Gearhart, containing fifty-three acres more or less.

The life estate of Mary Kline in said tract of land has been taken in execution and will be sold at the time and place aforesaid.

MORDECAI MILLARD,
June 11,1869.-3t Sheriff.
☞ [HERWICK GAZETTE PLEASE COPY.]*&9

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
OF
REAL ESTATE.

Will be sold at Public Sale, at the late residence of Wm. Carnahan. dec'd. in Madison twp., Columbia county, Pa., on

TUESDAY, JUNE 24th, 1869.

The following property, viz:

SIXTY-FIVE ACRES,

Of good arable land, all cleared, with the exception of four acres. The improvements on the land are

ONE FRAME DWELLING

with a well of good water at the door. There are a number of fruit trees on the premises. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock A.M., when conditions will be made known by

JOHN DILDINE, Administrator.
Limestoneville, June 11, 1869.-3t.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST CLASS GOODS.
RARE BARGAINS.

The subscriber has just thoroughly restocked his Store, in Catawissa, lately occupied by M'Ninch & Shuman, and now offers for sale

A COMPLETE STOCK OF DRY GOODS,

Groceries and general merchandise which for quality and variety will compare favorably with any in the country. He has a fresh assortment of

SPRING GOODS

which he will dispose of for cash or country produce. Among his Dry Goods will be found all the latest and best patterns of

MUSLINS,
GINGHAMS,
CALICOES,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
SILKS,
CASSIMERS,
BROADCLOTHS,
COTTONADES,
JEANS &c., &c.
GROCERIES,
GLASSWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
HARDWARE
CEDARWARE
DRUGS, OILS,
PAINTS,
VARNISHES &c.

HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

and, in fact, a complete line of goods, belonging to his business. As he buys and sells for cash he can afford to keep his prices as low if not lower than most dealers. His motto is

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

COAL OF ALL KINDS

Constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest market rates.

MORO PHILLIPS PHOSPHATE,

Especial attention paid to the selection of Building material, Cutlery, Mechanics' Tools, and Hardware of all kinds, to which the attention of builders and others is requested.

GRAIN PURCHASED.

A fair share of public custom is desired and no efforts will be omitted to give entire satisfaction.

JOSEPH B. KNITTLE.
Apr. 16,69-6m Catawissa, Pa.

NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS
APPROVED JULY 25, 1868,

CASH CAPITAL, - $1,000,000.
PAID IN FULL.

BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,

Where the general business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

OFFICERS:

CLARENCE H. CLARK, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Secretary and Actuary.

This Company offers the following advantages:
It is a National Company, Chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment;
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Polices may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount, and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females.
It insures, not to pay dividends to policy-holders, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.
Circulars, Pamphlets and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company, or to

E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia,
General Agents for Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey.
JOEL E. BRADLEY, Bloomsburg Pa.,
Special Agent for Montour & Columbia Counties
Feb. 19,'69.-1yr.

UNFAILING EYE PRESERVERS.
Messrs. LAZARUS & MORRIS,
OPTICIANS & OCULISTS
HARTFORD, CONN.,

Have, with a view to meet the increased demand for their

CELEBRATED
PERFECTED SPECTACLES,

Appointed
Miss A. D. WEBB,
STATIONER,
BLOOMSBURG PA.,

As their sole Agent for this place. They have taken care to give all needful instructions, and have confidence in the ability of their agents to meet the requirements of all customers. An opportunity will be thus afforded to procure, at all times

SPECTACLES UNEQUALLED BY ANY FOR THEIR STRENGTHENING AND PRESERVING QUALITIES.

Too much cannot be said as to their SUPERIORITY over the ordinary glasses worn. There is *no glimmering, wavering of the sight, dizziness,* or other unpleasant sensation, but on the contrary, from the peculiar construction of the Lenses they are *soothing and pleasant,* causing a feeling of relief to the wearer, and PRODUCING A CLEAR and DISTINCT VISION, as in the *natural healthy sight.* They are the only Spectacles to

PRESERVE AS WELL AS ASSIST THE SIGHT!

And are the CHEAPEST because the BEST, always lasting MANY YEARS without change being necessary.

—:O:—
CAUTION.
Miss A. D. WEBB,
STATIONER,
BLOOMSBURG PA.,

Is the ONLY Agent appointed in this place.

☞ WE EMPLOY NO PEDDLERS.

Feb. 19,'69,-1y.

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO.
OFFICE
BROWER'S BUILDING,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

General Fire and Life Insurance, and Real Estate Agency. Special attention will be given o negotiating loans. [June 11'69-3m

MERCHANDISE.

MERCHANDISE.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

To my friends and the public generally, that all kinds of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
NOTIONS, &C.,

are constantly on hand and for sale
AT BARTON'S OLD STAND,
BLOOMSBURG, BY
JAMES K. EYER.

☞ Also, Sole Agent for ELLIS' PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Large lot constantly on hand. [feb'6'67.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY
OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT THE NEW
STORE, BROWER'S BUILDING,

The splendid rooms of J. J. BROWER, are completed and now open to the public with the

FINEST STOCK

ever offered in Bloomsburg. All the

NEWEST STYLES

of Dress Goods, Silks, Cloths, Cassimers, Linens, Flannels &c,

CARPETS

of every style and for all prices. Oil Cloths in great variety.

A full line of

SUPERIOR GROCERIES.

Coffees, Teas, Sugars, Spices,

warranted pure and good.

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE,

in carefully assorted variety.

GLOVES, HOSIERY,

HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS AND A COMPLETE assortment of

WHITE GOODS,

The public are earnestly invited to examine these fine goods, before purchasing elsewhere and are guaranteed satisfaction. No expense or trouble has been spared to make

THE MOST COMPLETE

establishment in this section of the State.

J. J. BROWER.
May 7,'69-tf Bloomsburg Pa.

JUNE LIST AT I. W. HARTMAN'S.

IF YOU WANT CARPETS
FROM 37½ cts. TO $1.65
PER YARE GO TO I. W. HARTMAN'S.

IF YOU WANT BLACK
ALPACA FOM 40 cts. TO $1.50
PER YARD GO TO
I. W HARTMAN'S

IF YOU WANT A GOOD
AND NICE SUMMER SH

THE FARMER'S COLUMN.

PIGS IN SUMMER.—Summer is the time to make pork; making it in winter is much like running a boat against wind and tide, it requires too much food to keep up the animal heat. If hogs have plenty of grass in summer, and about half the corn they will eat, they will fatten rapidly; and my belief is that three pounds of pork can be made from less grain in this way than one pound can be in cold weather with a hog in a close pen. The grass is cooling and loosening, and counteracts the feverish properties of the corn. Hogs will never melt in summer however fat if they can have access to water and mud to lie in. Mud is very bad for hogs in cool or cold weather. It absorbs too much animal heat. Milk is a very cooling drink and almost indispensable to raising young pigs. But very little corn and no corn meal should be fed to young pigs before they are four months old. The effects of corn and raw corn meal on young pigs are these: The pigs at first will be costive, then they will scour. They will begin to rub against everything they can rub against that will rub their hair off. Their skin will have a red and dry appearance. A dry, black scurf will begin to form on them; and the more of the corn and meal they eat, the poorer they will get. The best thing that can be done for a pig in this condition, is to give him a thorough washing in warm rain water or sour milk; sour milk is best. Coarse flour or middling from rye or wheat, when made into a thin drinkable slop with milk, is the best feed for young pigs, except bread and milk. Bread is good for very young pigs, because it is leavened. Food has to ferment before it will digest, and if fed to a young pig before fermenting, it will overtask his stomach and spoil him. Lettuce is good for young pigs. It will stop the scours in them. The middlings should be put with the milk at night, after the feeding has been done, and allowed to be in the milk through the night, never allowing the swill tub to get quite empty, always leaving a little in the bottom for yeast. The swill should never be allowed to get stale. Slop feed should be fed often, and never more fed at a time than will be eaten up at once. Slop feed will make larger hogs than dry feed. After the pigs get to be three or four months old, their food can be made stronger, but a pig will not bear much strong food until he begins to change from a pig into a hog, which will be known by his voice. In the West, where hogs are raised on a large scale, but one litter should be raised from a sow in a year and the sow should have them in the month of May or June. The sows should run to grass, and may be fed on corn. The pigs should suck them as long as they will. In this way the pigs require but little care, and they get age so that they will winter well on corn. None but breeders should try to get more than one litter from a sow in a year. The fall litter will require too much care for the farmer. One litter can be got in April and another in September or October following, from one sow, but the spring pigs will have to be weaned from four to six weeks old, and fed on clear sour milk for two or three weeks after weaning, and fed often. New milk once a day will keep them from scouring. Sour milk is better than new milk. New milk will first make the pig costive, then scour him. It will curdle in his stomach, but sour milk will not. The late fall pigs should suck as long as they will, and the sows should be fed on warm slop feed, and often. The slop can be warmed by pouring hot water into the swill tub. A breeding sow should never be fed much dry corn. She will get foundered on it and spoiled.—*American Stock Journal.*

SOAP SUDS.—A cistern or tank, of the capacity of from two to four hogsheads, should be constructed in the vicinity of the sink or laundry of every farm house, and a system of conductors so arranged as to lead the suds and slops into it as they are made.

This liquid matter is a most powerful fertilizer, containing the food of plants in a state of solution, and consequently in a condition to be readily taken up and absorbed by vegetables as soon as applied.

Irrigating gardens with soap suds, after the liquid has become stale, is a powerful means of promoting vegetable growth, especially in dry weather. Some have considered the value of such to be equal to that of the same weight of manure; this, however, is probably an exaggerated estimate; yet we want no additional corroboration to satisfy us of its intrinsic worth as a vegetable stimulant.

Great care should be observed that the decaying matter and suds do not taint the air about the dwelling, as in the process of fermentation and decomposition, sulphurated hydrogen gas is thrown off. This is an active poison. When inhaled it acts directly on the blood, thickening it and turning it black. A single gallon of it, mixed with 1,200 feet of air, will render it poisonous to birds, and one gallon in 100 will kill a dog. Many of our good people are not sufficiently careful about allowing such "sinks of iniquity" to exist near their dwellings.—*New England Farmer.*

IS WHITE CLOVER PASTURE GOOD FOR SHEEP.—Having kept sheep for six years, principally upon white clover, I can recommend it as being durable and affording about one-third more food than other grasses, and it will stand closer feeding, and sheep will do well on it. I have about ten acres that have, been seeded eighteen or twenty years. It was sown with prairie grass, which is long since extinct, and the clover seed still flourishes, the ground has never been broken, and it has often been remarked that my pasture will sustain more stock than any pasture in the neighborhood. It also makes good hay for sheep. I mix white clover seed and sow for meadow; it sods over better and yields all of one third more per acre, and makes much better hay for sheep. I wintered sixty sheep on hay thus mixed without feeding any grain, and lost none after winter set in, and none are poor and weak. My lambs have needed but little care, their dams all being in good condition.

FOR COLIC IN HORSES.—Take a pint of whisky, half a gill of spirits of turpentine and half a gill of spirits of camphor. Dilute these ingredients in water sufficient to fill a quart bottle. Use it as a drench, and it will afford relief in ten minutes.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

Luck may Lie in a Pin.

A Story Written for my Young American Friends.

BY HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Now I am going to tell a story about luck.

All of us are acquainted with luck; there are those who see her all the time, some only at certain times of the year, others only one single day—yes, there are even people that only see luck once in their lifetime, but all of us do not see her.

I suppose I need not tell you that when our Lord sends a little child here, he lays in a mother's lap. This may happen in a rich man's castle, or in a working-man's nicely ordered room. But then it may happen, instead, in an open market place, where the cold wind blows.

But what not every one of you does know, and yet is really true, is that our Lord when he places a child here, also sends along with it its good luck, which, however, is never placed near by, but is hidden in some spot in our globe, where we look for it least; yet it is always found at last, and that is a comfort.

Luck was once placed in an apple; that was for a man whose name was Newton. The apple fell, and thus he found his luck. If you do not know that story, ask some one to tell it to you. We have another story to tell—a story about a pear.

There once lived a poor man, who was born poor, and had grown up poor, and was poor when he married. He was a turner by trade and used to turn umbrella handles and umbrella rings, but he only earned enough money by this to live from hand to mouth.

"I shall never find my luck," said he.

Now this is a true story which really happened. I could tell the name of the country and the place where the man lived, but that is of no consequence. The red and sour mountain ash berries blossomed and ripened around his house and in his garden, as if they were the choicest fruit, and in the garden stood also the pear tree, but it never had borne a pear, and yet their luck was placed in an invisible pear.

One night the wind blew terribly. In Avize, men said the great Dillig boulder was lifted up from the side of the road, and thrown down like a lump of clay, and so it was not at all wonderful that a big branch should have been broken from the pear tree. The branch was taken into the workshop, and the man turned out of it, just for fun, a big pear, and then several very small pears.

"The tree shall bear pears once at least," he said, and gave them to his children to play with.

There are some things that are necessities in life, and among these, most certainly in wet countries, are umbrellas. Now the whole family had only one for the general use. When the wind blew very hard, the umbrella would turn over: but the man quickly mended it again—that was in his trade. With the button and string that kept the umbrella together, it went worse, it would always break too soon, just as one was folding the umbrella up.

One day when the button had broken again, and the man hunted in vain for it on the floor, he happened to get hold of one of the smallest pears which he had turned, and had given to the children to play with.

"I cannot find the button," said the man, "but this little thing will answer." He pulled a small cord through it, and the little pear filled the place of the broken button beautifully; it was exactly right, and formed the best of fasteners. The next time that he had to send umbrella handles and rings to the capital, he added to the number a few of the small wooden pears which he had turned. They were fastened to a few new umbrellas which were sent with a thousand others to America. They have a quick understanding there of what is of use. The little pear was soon found to hold best, and the umbrella merchant gave orders that all the umbrellas to be sent to him after that should be fastened with the little pear. Large orders were to be supplied, thousands of pears to be made; wooden pears on all umbrellas, and our man was kept busy at work. He turned and turned; the whole pear tree was used for little wooden pears, which brought shillings that grew into dollars.

"In that pear tree my luck was placed" said the man; and soon after he had a great workshop and plenty of men and boys to help him. Now he was all the time in good humor, and often used to say, "luck may lie in a pin."

So also says he who tells the story; and you should know that it is true, and is a proverb in Denmark, that if you put a white pin in your mouth, you will be invisible, but it must be the right sort of a pin—one given by our Lord. I have had one of them; and whenever I come to America, the land of the New World, which is so far far off, yet so near me, I shall always carry that pin with me. I can send my greeting over in a few minutes; the ocean rolls over to its shores; there the wind blows; any day I can be there when my stories are read, and perhaps see the glittering gold receive the ringing gold—the gold—the gold that is the best of all, which shines in eyes of children, and comes ringing from the lips of their parents. I am in the very room with my friends—and yet I am invisible. I have the white pin in my mouth.

Yes, luck may lie in a pin.

After a great snow-storm, a little fellow began to shovel a path through a large snow-bank before his grandmother's door. He had nothing but a small shovel to work with.

"How do you expect to get through that drift?" asked a man passing along.

"By keeping AT IT," said the boy cheerfully; "that's how!"

That is the secret of mastering almost every difficulty under the sun. If a hard task is before you, stick to it. Do not keep thinking how large or hard it is; but go at it, and little by little it will grow smaller and smaller, until it is done.

If you desire to impress the public that you have the best wares and the best prices, and are worthily entitled to their patronage, ADVERTISE YOURSELF. Do not expect to accomplish everything with one trial, nor two, nor three, but KEEP AT IT, and you will surely win.

Have some SYSTEM about your advertisement, and let that be your shovel, then dig away at the people—KEEP AT IT and you will as surely get through the dull times and bring more custom than you can attend to, as that boy went through the drift with his small shovel.

PHILADELPHIA DIRECTORY

WILLIAM FISHER
WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO.
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
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NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
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June 4,'69-6m

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Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH,
No. 24 North Wharves, and 25 North Water St.,
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G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
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Manufacturers and Jobbers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
Nos. 526 Market, and 522 Commerce Street,
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Wholesale Dealers in
WOODEN & WILLOW WARE, YARNS,
Oil-Cloths, Wicks, Twines, Baskets, etc., etc.
249 & 251 Market St. & 250 Church St., Philada,
June 5,'68.

JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 257 North Third Street,
Mar.19,'69-1y Philadelphia.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
JORDAN & BROTHER,
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETER AND BRIMSTONE,
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I. H. WALTER,
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Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
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H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
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WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR
MANUFACTORY,
NO. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second Door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN P. ENGELMAN

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES,
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.
☞ Orders will receive prompt attention.
May 10, 1867-1y.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.
HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
No. 313 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Orders filled promptly at lowest
January 3, 1868.

MAJOR E. R. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. M. MORY.
ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,
NO. 104 NORTH THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA,
Two Doors above Arch formerly 220,
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS IN
CARPETS, COTTONS YARNS, BATTING,
OIL CLOTHS, CARPET CHAINS, CORDAGE,
OIL SHADES, GRAIN BAGS, TIE YARN,
WICK YARN, WINDOW PAPER, COVERLETS,
—ALSO,—
WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,
BROOMS, BRUSHES, LOOKING GLASSES, TRUNKS
Feb. 5,'69

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WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.
3000 ENGRAVINGS; 1840 PAGES QUARTO. PRICE $12.
10,000 Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.
Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth, its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our, written and spoken English tongue.—*Harpers Magazine.*
These three books are the sum total of great libraries: the Bible, Shakespeare, and Webster's Royal Quarto.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*
THE NEW WEBSTER is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired.—*J. H. Raymond, L. L. D., Pres't Vassar College.*
The most useful and remarkable compendium of human knowledge in our language.—W. S. Clark, President Mass. Agricultural College.
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1040 PAGES OCTAVO. 600 ENGRAVINGS. PRICE $6.
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"It is altogether the best treasury of words of *its size* which the English language has ever possessed."—*Hartford Press.*
Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.
May 7,'69-2m

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!!

WILLIAM H. GILMORE
Has opened a fine Billiard Saloon in addition to his well known RESTAURANT. He has 3 tables with all the latest improvements and in perfect order. He keeps on hand the best
LAGER BEER AND ALE
which the market affords. OYSTERS to be had at all times when in season, also Beef Tongue, Pickled tripe, Clams, &c., &c.
The public are invited to call and are promised satisfaction either in billiards or refreshments. His
CIGARS AND TOBACCO
cannot be excelled.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 1, '69.

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

RAIL ROADS.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
On and after May 9th 1869, Trains will leave NORTHUMBERLAND as follows:
NORTHWARD.
4.25 A. M., Daily to Williamsport, (except Sunday) for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, and N. Falls.
6.50 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Elmira and Buffalo via Erie Railway from Elmira.
8.55 P. M., Daily, (except Sundays) for Williamsport.
TRAINS SOUTHWARD.
9.30 A. M. Daily (except Monday's) for Baltimore.
WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA.
2.00 P. M. Daily (except Sunday's) for Baltimore Washington and Philadelphia.
ED. S. YOUNG,
General Passenger Agent.
ALFRED E. FISKE, Gen'l Supt.,

1869. 1869.
PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.
THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE
GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS
On all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, Apr. 26th 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:
WESTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia ..... 10.45 p.m.
" " " Northumberland ..... 3.55 a.m.
" " arr. at Erie ..... 9.30 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia ..... 11.50 m.
" " " Nor'd ..... 6.50 p.m.
" " arr. at Erie ..... 10.00 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia ..... 8.00 a.m.
" " " North'd ..... 4.25 p.m.
" " arr. at Lock Haven ..... 7.45 p.m.
EASTWARD.
MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie ..... 11.15 a.m.
" " " North'd ..... 2.60 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 9.35 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie ..... 9.55 p.m.
" " " Nor'd ..... 9.30 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia ..... 4.10 p.m.
Mail and Express connects with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Rail Road. Baggage checked through.
A. L. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, Passenger trains on the Catawissa Railroad will run at the following named hours:

Mail South.	STATIONS.	*Mail North*
Dep. 7.50 a.m	Williamsport.	Arr. 6.16 p. m.
" 8.20 "	Muncy.	Dep. 5.41 "
" 8.50 "	Watsontown.	" 5.12 "
" 9.10 "	Milton.	" 4.55 "
" 9.52 "	Danville.	" 4.16 "
" 10.12 "	Rupert.	" 3.55 "
" 10.25 "	Catawissa.	" 3.35 "
" 11.10 "	Ringtown.	" 2.28 "
" 12.30 p.m.	Summit.	" 1.50 "
" 12.45 "	Quakake.	" 1.30 "
" 1.00 "	E. Mahony Junc.	" 1.20 "
" 2.15 "	Dine. Tamaqua. Dine.	" 1.10 "
" 4.25 "	Reading.	" 10.40 a.m.
Arr. 6.45 "	Philadelphia.	" 8.15 "
" 10.50 "	To New York via. Reading or Manch Chunk. From New York via. Manch Chunk.	7.00 "

No Change of cars between Williamsport and Philadelphia. GEO. WEBB Sup't.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD
On and after May 10th, 1868, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

	Going North. Arrive p.m.	Arrive a.m.	Going South. Leave p.m.	Leave a.m.
Scranton	9.45	9.20	7.15	4.00
			Leave	
Pittston	9.10	8.55	7.50	4.37
Kingston	8.40	10.25	8.20	5.06
Plymouth	8.23	9.59	8.35	7.27
Shickshinny	7.38	9.00	9.10	8.09
Berwick	6.53	8.28	9.53	8.40
Bloom	7.20	7.59	7.38	8.29
Danville	6.52	7.42	8.20	9.04
	Leave	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
North'd	4.45	6.20	9.06	5.35

Connection made at Scranton by the 10.40 a.m. train for Great Bend, Binghamton, Albany and all points North, East and West.
D. T. BOUND, Sup't.

READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, Apr. 26th, 1869.
Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lewistown Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.,
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 2.35, 6.30 and 9.10 a. m., 12.25 noon and 2.00 & 10.55 p.m., connecting with similar trains on the Pa. Railroad, and arriving at New York at 9.45, a.m., & 11.45 a. m., & 3.50 6.45 & 9.20 p. m. and 5.00 a.m. respectively, sleeping cars accompany the 2.35 a. m., 3.20 a.m. and 10.55 p.m. trains without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin Pine Grove, Allentown & Phila'd. at 8.10 a.m., & 2.00 & 4.10 p.m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.10 p.m. trains making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 3.30 p.m. Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a.m. and 12.00 m., and 5.05 and 8.00 p.m. Philadelphia at 8.15 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Sleeping cars accompany the 9.00 a. m., and 5.05 and 8.00 p.m., trains from N.Y. without change. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a.m., connecting with similar train on East Pa. railroad returning from Reading at 6.30 p.m stopping at all stations; leave Pottsville at 7.00, 4.05 a.m., and 2.45 p.m. Shamokin at 5.25 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a.m and 12.30 noon Tamaqua at 8.30 a. m., and 2.20 p.m., for Philadelphia, and New York.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 7.00 a.m. and 11.30 a. m., for Pine Grove and Tremont.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 7.30 a.m., returning from Philadelphia at 5.15 p.m.
Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.25 a.m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.30 p.m.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.00 a.m., and 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.
Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a.m., and 6.00 p. m. Returning: Leave Skippack at 8.15 a.m., and 1.00 p.m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.
On Sundays, leave New York at 8.00 p.m., Philadelphia 8.00 a.m. and 8.15 p.m., the 8.00 p.m. train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00 a.m., Harrisburg 5.20 a.m. and 7.10 and 10.55 p.m., and Reading at 10.50 M. and 2.45 and 7.15 a.m. for Harrisburg, and 12.55 a.m., and 7.05 a.m. for New York, at 9.40 a.m. and 4.25 p.m. for Philadelphia.
Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion tickets to and from all points, at reduced rates.
Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed to each passenger.
G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.
Reading, Pa., Apr. 26, 1869.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, & WESTERN RAILROAD.—Summer arrangement, Apr. 5, 1869. Trains leave as follows:

EASTWARD. Accom.	Express	Mail	STATIONS.	Mail	Express	Accom.	WESTWARD.
P. M.	P.M.		Via M. & E. Divis.	A.M.	P. M.		
			At New York, (Lv				
9 40	3.35		Jersey City,	8.30	4 00		
9 40	3.35		Christopher St.	8.30	4 00		
9 25	3.25		Hoboken,	8.45	4 15		
9 09	3.09		Newark,	9.05	4 40		
6 15	12.10		Elizabeth,	11.50	7 05		
			via Cen. R.R. of N.J.				
			New York,				
9 50	2.40		(Foot Liberty St)	9.00	4 00		
7 15	12.30		New Hampton,	11.15	6 50		
9 57	11.48		Oxford,	11.57	7 20		
	11.35		Bridgeville,	11.58			
	4.40		Philadelphia,	7.00			
	5.52		Trenton,	8.47			
7 00	4.00		Philipsburg,	11.05			
5 38	11.25		Manunka Chunk	12.05	7 35		
5 33	11.20		Delaware,	12.25	7 50		
5 23	11.02		Mount Bethel,	12.35	8 00		
5 13	10.47		Water Gap,	12.50	8 15		
5 01	10.33		Stroudsburg,	1.05	8 25		
	10.23		Sprague ville,	1.15			
4 41	10.13		Henryville,	1.25	8 42		
4 26	10.00		Portland,	1.45	8 50		
	9.40		Forks,	2.00			
3 55	9.22		Tobyhanna,	2.21	9 28		
3 44	9.09		Gouldsboro,	2.33	9 39		
3 35	8.45		Moscow,	2.37	9 59		
P.M 3 15	8.35		Dunning,	3.08	10.08	A.M.	
6.35 2 50	8.05		Scranton,	3.50	10.35	11.00	
6.10 P M	7.38		Clark's Summit,	4.12	P M	11.30	
5.55	7.30		Abington,	4.30		11.40	
5.50	7.14		Factoryville,	4.38		12.00	
5.36	6.59		Nicholson,	4.56		12.20	
4.15	6.05		Hopbottom,	5.18		12.55	
3.45	6.10		Montrose,	5.40		1.30	
3.15	5.49		New Milford,	6.00		2.00	
2.50	5.30		Great Bend,	6.30		2.25	
P.M	A.M.			P.M.		P.M.	

CONNECTIONS.
At New Hampton, with Central R. R. of New Jersey, for New York, Elizabeth, Plainfield, Somerville, Easton, &c.
At Washington, with Morris & Essex R. R., for New York, Newark, Morristown, Dover, Hackettstown, Easton, &c.
At Manunka Chunk, with Belvidere Delaware R. R., for Philadelphia, Trenton, Phillipsburg, Lambertsville, Phillipsburg.
At Scranton, with Lackawanna & Bloomsburg R. R., for Pittston, Wyoming, Kingston, Wilkesbarre, Danville, Northumberland, &c., also, with Delaware & Hudson R. R., for Olyphant, Archbald, and Carbondale.
At Great Bend, with Erie Railway, for Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Ithaca, Syracuse, and the West.
W. F. HALLSTEAD, Supt.
R. A. HENRY, Gen. Pass. and Tkt. Agent.

PUMPS! PUMPS FOR SALE.
The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of this place and vicinity that he is prepared to furnish at short notice, one of the best WOODEN PUMPS for Wells and Cisterns ever offered to the public. They are guaranteed to throw more water in less time and with less labor than any other pump in this part of the country and they cannot be surpassed for beauty or finish, or simplicity of arrangement, also combining cheapness and durability. Each pump being warranted to perform its work well or no sale. Elias Shuman is agent for Columbia county. Price 75 cents per foot fixed in the well. Orders by mail or otherwise promptly attended to.
ELIAS SHUMAN,
Sept. 4,'68-1y Catawissa, Pa.

SLATE ROOFING,
EVERY VARIETY
AT
MOST FAVORABLE RATES,
JOHN THOMAS, AND CASPER J. THOMAS,
Box, 277. BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Mar.19,'69.1yr.

DRY GOODS.

M. P. LUTZ
(Successor to A. J. Sloan) has just returned from New York with a full assortment of
DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
to which he invites the attention of the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity. His stock consists in part of the following line of goods
SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
LADIES' SACKINGS,
SUMMER SHAWLS,
LADIES' HOSE, BLEACH & BROWN,
GENTS' HALF HOSE, BLEACH & BROWN,
LADIES' GLOVES SILK
AND LISLE THREAD,
KID GLOVES ALL COLORS,
HOOP SKIRTS & CORSETS,
A FULL LINE OF WHITE GOODS
TABLE DIAPERS
TOWELS
NAPKINS
CLOTHS,
AND CASIMERS,
FLANNELS.
DOMESTICS OF ALL KINDS,
And in fact everything generally kept in a Dry Goods Store. Call and examine the goods and satisfy yourselves, high prices is one of the things that have passed away.
EXCHANGE BUILDING OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE MAIN STREET BLOOMSBURG PA.
Apr.16,69-tf.

MILLER'S STORE.
FRESH ARRIVAL OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS.
The subscriber has just returned from the cities with another large and select assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
purchased in New York and Philadelphia at the lowest figure, and which he is determined to sell on as moderate terms as can be procured else where in Bloomsburg. His stock comprises
LADIES' DRESS GOODS
of the choicest styles and latest fashions, together with a large assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries, consisting of the following articles:
Carpets,
Oil Cloths,
Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Shawls,
Flannels,
Silks,
White Goods,
Linens,
Hoop Skirts,
Muslins,
Hollowware
Cedarware
Hardware
Queensware,
Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps
Hoop Nets,
Umbrellas,
Looking-Glasses,
Tobacco,
Coffee,
Sugars,
Teas,
Rice,
Allspice,
Ginger,
Cinnamon,
Nutmegs,
AND NOTIONS GEN RALLY.
In short, everything usually kept in country stores, to which he invites the attention of the public generally. The highest price will be paid for country produce in exchange for goods.
S. H. MILLER & SON.
Arcade Buildings, Bloomsburg, Pa.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
AT PETER ENT'S STORE,
IN LIGHT STREET,
OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
THE subscriber has just received and has on hand at his old stand in Light Street, a large and select
ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE
purchased at the lowest figure, and which he determined to sell on as moderate terms as be procured elsewhere in Light Street,
FOR CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.
His stock consists of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
choicest styles and latest fashions,
Calicoes, Muslins,
Ginghams, Flannels,
Hosiery, Carpets,
Silks, Shawls,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
Sattinetts, Cassimers,
Cottonades, Kentucky Jeans,
&C., &C. &C.
GROCERIES, MACKEREL,
Queensware, Cedarware, Hardware, Medicines, Drugs, Oils, Paints, &c.
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS.
In short everything usually kept in a country store. The patronage of his old friends and the public generally, is respectfully solicited.
The highest market price paid for country produce. PETER ENT.
Light Street, Nov. 8 1867.

1115 HOOP SKIRTS. 1115
WM. T. HOPKINS
Has Removed his Manufactory and Salesrooms to No. 1115 CHESTNUT, ST. PHILADELPHIA, Where his "Own Make" of Champion Hoop Skirts, especially adapted to First-class *Wholesale and Retail* Trade, will be found to embrace the most extensive assortment in the Union, and all the latest and most desirable Styles, Shapes, Lengths and Sizes, 2, 2½, 2¾, 3¼ yards round, of Plain and Gored Paniers, Walking Skirts, Reception Trails, &c. &c. together with over ninety different varieties of Misses' and Children's Skirts, all of which for symmetry of style, finish, lightness, elasticity, durability and real *Cheapness*, are unequalled by any other goods in the market, and are warranted in every respect. Skirts made to order. Altered and Repaired, Wholesale and Retail.
Full lines of Low Priced Eastern Made Skirts, 15 Springs, 35 Cents; 20 Springs, 45 Cents; 25 Springs, 55 Cents; 30 Springs, 65 Cents; and 40 Springs, 75 Cents.
CORSETS! CORSETS CORSETS!!! 57 different styles and prices, from 75 Cents to $7.00, embracing R. Worlley, "Beckel," Glove Fitting, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, Mrs. Moody's Patent "Self-Adjusting Abdominal" Corsets, French, English and Domestic Hand-made Corsets, and superior French Patterns of Cotell Corsets, "Our Own Make," to which we invite especial attention.
Complete assortment of Ladies' Under Garments, at very low prices.
GENERAL AGENT for the BARTRAM AND FANTON FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, superior to any other before the public. Fifty-two of these No. 1 Machines, Price $55 each, are being given away to our customers, in order to get them introduced. Every person in want of articles in our line, should examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere. Call or send for circulars, at our Manufactory and Salesroom, No. 1115 Chestnut st., Philadelphia. WM. T. HOPKINS.
mar.20'69-3m.

SOMETHING NEW.
The undersigned begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has opened in
BLOOMSBURG,
a fresh stock
of goods in the line of
MILLINERY and TRIMMINGS
in connection with Dress Making; and is prepared in addition, to
COLOR STRAW HATS
on the shortest notice, and in the best style of the art. Prices cheap and work satisfactory.
MRS. E. KLINE.
Light Street, October 4, 1867.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY
has just returned from Philadelphia, and has bought, and is now offering the best assortment of
FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS,
BONNETS &c. &c.,
ever exhibited in Bloomsburg, and is prepared to make up dresses and all other articles of female wardrobe, at short notice, and in the best and
LATEST SPRING STYLES.
Rooms in the Ramsey Buildings, on West Main Street. Call and see her varied stock of Spring Goods.
May 1,'68.

GROCERIES, &c.,

CONFECTIONERY.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has opened a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE,
in the building lately occupied by Fox & Webb where he is prepared to furnish all kinds of
PLAIN & FANCY CANDIES,
FRENCH CANDIES,
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,
NUTS, RAISINS, &C., &C., &C.
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
In short, a full assortment of all goods in his line of business. A great variety of
DOLLS, TOYS, &c.,
suitable for the Holidays. Particular attention given to
BREAD AND CAKES,
of all kinds, fresh every day.
CHRISTMAS CANDIES,
CHISTMAS TOYS.
A call is solicited, and satisfaction will be guaranteed.
Nov. 22, 1867. ECKHART JACOBS.

REMOVAL OF
C. C. MARR'S
NEW STORE
TO SHIVE'S BLOCK,
ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND IRON STREETS.
The undersigned having received from the city a full and complete supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
TIN-WARE AND HARD-WARE,
CEDAR AND WILLOW-WARE,
CONFECTIONERY, GLASS-WARE,
TOBACCO,
HATS AND SHOES,
FLOUR, SALT, FISH, AND MEAT,
all of which I propose selling at a very low figure for cash or produce.
☞ Call and see.
April 12, 1867. C. C. MARR.

GRAND OPENING
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GRAND OPENING
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
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FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
consisting of
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS,
DRY GOODS
DRY GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
HATS AND CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
READY-MADE CLOTHING
READY-M